re Mining Vournal

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1120-Vol. XXVII.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1857.

(SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED ... SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED ... FIVEPENCE

MINING EXCHANGE OF LONDON.

The following are MEMBERS of the MINING EXCHANGE:
W. Bawden. Jehn Hitchins. J. J. Jehu Hitchins, W. Michell, P. E. Blyth. J. H. Murchison. J. B. Brenchley. P. Clay. Thos, Field,

H. B. Rye. George Spratley. T. P. Thomas, J. S. Tripp. Watson and Cuell. P. Watson.

W. C. Foulkes. N. P. WATSON, Hon. Sec.

Spread Eagle-court, Finch-lane, Feb. 6, 1857.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The PUBLIC may not be aware that every facility exists on the STOCK EX-CHANGE for the PUBCHASE and SAEE of all descriptions of MINING SHARES, through SWORN and AUTHORISED BROKERS, who, being members of that body, are liable to all its rules and regulations, thereby affording protection to the public, and guaranteeing the integrity of the business done.—Feb. 6, 1857.

M. P. JAMES CROPTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, both is BUYING and SELLING, for immediate cash.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—paying from 15 to 30 per cent. per annum in dividends. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND MINES for speculation requires careful discrimination.

Mr. Chorra having published a MANUAL OF MINING, the object of which is to throw some new lights upon this now important branch of share business, he discontinues his lists of mine shares for sale or purchase, and solicits attention in the above work to his new classification of mines into Diviness, Previnesh, and Speculative.

MANUAL OF MINING, AND ADVICE TO INVESTORS IN
BRITISH MINES. By Jawes Chooper, Mining Broker.
London: Published at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London;
and sold by R. Clarke, Fineh-lane, Cornhill.

And Sold Sy R. Clarks, Pinch-lane, Cornhill.

R. JAMES LANE, No. 29, THREADNEEDLE STREET, has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES; and bogs to refer to his Weekly Mining Review, published every Friday.

J. A. M. B. S. B. B. R. R. N. C. H. L. R. Y., PURCHASES and SALES affected in every description of Mining, RAILWAY, BANK, and OTHER SHARES.

Reliable information furnished as to those mines suitable for investment.

Bankers: London and Westminster.

R. LELEAN, 4, CUSHION COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, has POR SALE the following SHARES, or any part of them:—40 Cols, 12s.; 25 Exmouth Consols, 10s.; 100 East Russell, 12s.; 20 Great Affred, £12k; 5 Marger, 5 Ding Dong, 5 Trelyon, 2 Providence, 10 Carsyorth, 5 Par Cottains, 50 Seuth Cuddra, 100 Buller and Basset, 149 North Levant, 20 Leiant Canaole, 10 Swanpool, 100 Catherine and Jane, 11s.; 10 South Herland and Relistian, 23s. éd.; 1 Brynford Itall, 2 Herward, 10 Wheal Wrsy, 4 Beil and Lannrth, 20 Buller and Bertha, 12s.; 1 Kast Basset, 10 East Buller, 100 Lady Bertha, 100 Molland, 5 Stray Park and Camborne Vean, 100 Whoal Harriest, 160 Wees Grevville, 130 Guskus. And a great many ethers, too numerous for an advertisement.—Fab. 6, 1837.

CIEORGE SPRATLEY has FOR SALE the following, or any part thereof, at much LOWER PRICES than elsewhere quoted:

5 Alfred Consols,
5 Wheal Wey,
5 North Frances,
1 Trelyon Consols,
9 Pende-an-drea,
10 Pende-an-drea,
10 Wheal Ludgott,
10 U Wheal Ludgott,
10 Sparne,
10 South Condura,
10 Molaland,
10 South Condura,
10 Molaland,
10 South Condura,
10 Wheal Frances,
10 South Gorland,
10 South Condurrow,
10 South Condurrow,
10 South Gorland,
10 South Gorland,
10 South Condurrow,
10 Sou

NOTICE OF REMOVAL OF OFFICES.—

The BUSINESS of the following MINES will in future be CONDUCTED at 8, 9, and 10, GRESHAM HOUSE, or 25, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, instead of 4, Austinfaira, as heretofore:—
Old Tolgus United.

Buller and Basset United.

The present is a remarkable epoch in the history of mining adventure. The mistrust not only engendered, but openly expressed, in joint-stock banks, and other joint-stock companies, consequent upon the failure of the Royal British Bank, has given a great impetus to British mines, which are conducted upon the Cost-book System,—meetings are held bi-monthly or quarterly, and the shareholders themselves examine and pass the secondary of upraers and managers, which not only afford frequent opportunities of testing their accuracy, and gaining correct data relative to the trans prospects of the future, but also demonstrates foreibly the advantages and security held out to capitalists over other descriptions of property, especially joint-stock, associations in which they have embarked their money.

The annual dividends paid by the following companies, amounting to 15, 17%, and when 20 per cent. per annum, render the present an advantageous opportunity for investment:—
Buller.

South Frances.

Boseean,
South Caradon,
Devon Great Consols,
ad many others. Whilst the u
aterially to advance in current
ecculative property in general:
Marcery.

South Frances,
Margaret.
Alfred Consols.
East Pool,
Tineroft.
Levant.
Wrey.
and progressive mines are likely soon out the corresponding risk attached to Buller. Great Work.

South Eilen. Lelant Consols. Grenville. South Condurrow. St. Day United. Great Alfred. West Stray Park. West Grenville. South Section.

Buller and Basset United.

Examensa.

South Gorland.

South Gorland.

South Gorland.

South Gorland.

A weekly list of prices forwarded per post upon receipt of 10s. 6d. annually.

Statistical information afforded gratuitously.

Shares bought and sold on commission of 2½ per cent.

Plans and sections, togother with practical reports, furnished from approved agents all business negociated promptly, and cash payments made as soon as validity of transfer is ascertained.

FOR PURCHASE.

transfer is ascertained.
Sun Fire Insurance Shares.
Sun Life Insurance Shares.
Marine Insurance Shares.
Marine Insurance Shares.
London Assurance Shares.
London Assurance Shares.
British Land Shares.
British Land Shares.
British Pron Shares.
British Pron Shares.
Union Fire.
Union Fire.
London Nectoryolis Shares.

Biver Lea Navigation Trust, 5 per Debenture for 5, 5, or 7 years.

Royal Exchange Stock.
Waterloo Bridge Annuities.
Anglo. Maxican Mint.
Rast Kent Railway.
Brigaton Gas.
London and Eastern Bank Sharcs.
\$1000 Bart Anglian Debenture.
County Fire Sharcs.
London Life Assurance.
Analor Fire Assurance.

ith price.

pitly, and cash payments man.

FOR PURCHASE.

Eagle Assurance.

Crystal Palace Shares.

African Steam Shares.

Chester and Holyhead Second Preference Globe Insurance.

New Zealand Company Shares.

North London Railway Stock.

Norweijan Trunk Preference Shares.

General Mines. Imperial Gas.

East London Water-Works.

East London Water-Works.

East London Water-Works.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.
Sor cent. J. 2560 South Wales Preference Stock.
5 pur cent. Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Bonds.
Newport, Abergavenny, and Hereford
5 pur cent. Preference Stock.
Shropshire Union.
European Gas Shaves.
Coventry Canal Shares.
Regent's Canal Shares.
Geelong and Melbourne Railway 7 p. cent.
\$1000 South Devon Debenture.
New Brunswick 6 per cent.
B. TBEDINNICK, Broker and General Dealer.

| CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET. |
| CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STRE

Every information, given respecting the best description of the part of 25 Grenville, at 36s. 6d.

Gronze Moore is a BUYER of any part of 25 Grenville, at 36s. 6d.

In any business that Gronze Moore is favoured with, in which he is the buyer, he fill give CASH ON RECEIPT OF TRANSPER; and will allow any purchaser of modulated respectability to have shares registered, and receive certificates of same, revious to payment.

R. JOS. JAS. REYNOLDS, Jun., 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.—BUSINESS TRANSACTED in every description of BRITISH COREIGN MINES; also, BRITISH and FOREIGN FUNDS and SECURITIES, a usual terms of commissions. Being in constant communication with the most in agreet in all parts, Mr. J. J. Exyvolus, jun., is always in a position to give its furnitude and advice to his clients and friends who may favour him with

ESSEE. PUWELL AND CUCKE are DEALERS in the SHARES of the following MINES:—Alfred Consols, Great Wheal Alfred, East Alfred Consols, Devon Great Consols, North Basset, West Basset, Par Consols, West Par Consols, Drake Wells, Sortridge Consols, Lady Berths, Victuous Lady, East Basset, Hingston Down, Trowesthe, Vals of Yowy, Boiling Well, Wheal Wrey, East Basset, East Rosewarne, Great Hewas, Great Wheal Basy, Forkellis United, Silver Brook, Tavy Consols, Weal Harriett, Wheal Edward, Wald Glynn, &c. Mines inspected and reports furnished by competent agents, on makerate terms.

8, Hercules Chambers, Old Broad-street.

M. R. HERRON, having observed that many of the breitens are writing pamphlets, issuing weekly circulars, and causing bararaths to be inserted in the Journal, for the purpose of giving their advice and information to expellest desirous of investing in seining property; and which Mr. Harnow feels give assured proceeds from the most disinterested notives, still there is sell title doubt that some rather ill-natured, and, perhaps, more scale persons will sale with contempt at his great credulity.

To what degree this advice will prove beneficial time only will be the true rest; it is to be hoped that prophesies for the future will be attended with happier results than those of the past, the greater part of which barned out unter failures, as many to facir cost must well remember.

As profifting advice seems the fashion of the day, Mr. Hunnow subjoins a list of mines which he has not only refered on assount of their large dividends, but for their stability and good unangement. Those of a progressive character will suit those parties who are more disposed to speculate for a rise in price than invest for dividends.

Devor dress the fashion of the Mr. S.

Devor dress the fashion of the day, Mr. Hunnow subjoins a list of mines which he has not only refered to a rise in price than invest for dividends.

BIVIDEED MINES.

North Baset,
West Basset,
West Caradon.

West Caradon.

When Wrey.

Treaway.

Treaway.

Treaway.

When Wrey.

Alfred Connools.

Grambler and St. Aubyn. North Frances. South Carn Brea. South Gorland.

PROGRESSIVE MINES, Wheal Hender, West Fowey, Cook's Kitchen, West Frances, Great South Tolgus, Boiling Well, Craddock Moor,

Mr. HERRON will publish a similar list on the first Saturday in the month, and will be happy to give detailed information to those who are desirous of investing. His list prices will appear as usual next Saturday.

2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 6, 1857.

MR. EMANUEL R. EMANUI
200 Edward, £4.

2 Wheal Buller.
200 East Russell.
30 Great Alfred.
400 Ivybridge.
4 Rosswarne, £37½.
HAS FOR SALE—
Lady Bertha, 23s.
20 Hingston Down.
50 Old Rassell.
20 Calstock Consols.
95, Gracechurch-stree

GOMPERS IS A 500 Crebor, 4s. 500 Molland. 100 Gawton. 10 Gonamena. 20 Trewetha. 30 Pendeen.

20 Queen of Dart.
Wheal Emma.
50 Emma Extension.
20 Wheal Powell.

BUYER OF-30 Great Sheba, £3¼. 2 Mary Ann. 5 West Basset. 10 Bedford United.

DIVIDEND MINES, well selected, are the BEST of all PUBLIC INVESTMENTS, paying, as they do (in dividends every two or three months), from 20 to 30 per cent. per annum. NON-DIVIDEND MINES, carefully chosen, frequently advance in price 300 per cent. or more.

PETER WATSON, MINING BROKER, having 12 years' experience in every lepartment of mining and its management, together with an extensive and regular correspondence with mining agents and others in Cornwall, Devon, and elsewhere, as enabled to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value. Payer Watsox, being a Member of the Mining Exchange, will forward a list of prices when required, and may be consulted daily as to purchases, sales. &c.

Bankers—Union Bank of London.

Commission 1½ per cent. on all transactions.

PETER WATSON is a BUYER or SELLER of the following, at prices affixed:

- Rayer. Seller. | Buyer. Seller.

1 Wheal Basset	£300	£310	2 Wendron Consols £ 381/2 £ 43
2 South Frances	35736	36736	25 Root Alfred 14 36c 6d
2 Condurrow	148	158	30 East Gunnis Lake 22s. 6d26s. 0d.
4 Ding Dong	3316	34%	and Sou. Bedford 228. 6d208. 0d.
1 Buller	265	275	2 West Frances 31 33
3 Providence	7614	79	20 Tineroft
1 Wheal Margaret	44%	46%	20 Tincroft
2 Mary Ann	45 %	47	25 Molland
5 Wheal Arthur	516	616	25 Molland
5 Wheal Arthur 50 Drake Walls	21	216	25 Trehane 9s. 6d12s. 6d.
5 Wh. Kitty (Lelant).	15%	16%	20 North Frances 17 19
3 Trelawny	20%	21%	25 Lady Bertha 19s. 0d 21s. 0d.
5 Par Consols	223	24	2 East Basset 66% 70
6 West Resent	2414	941/	10 Great Alfred 1917 195/
5 North Basset	354	354	20 Zion 2 1%
20 Trewetha	34	33	20 Zion % 1½ 10 East Margaret 6¾ 7¾ 2 Margery 32½ 33¾
1 Boscean	9736	102%	2 Margery 32% 33% 33%
2 LOSEWATTIE	38 %	41.56	20 Kelly Bray
5 Alfred Consols	224	233	10 Porkellis 816 914
2 West Caradon	14832	153	50 Wheal Harriett 15 26s. 0d.
20 Wheal Edward	4	434	
57, Threadnesdle-stree	t. Londo	n. Feb. 6	. 1857.
			•

28, CLEMENT'S LANE, LONDON (E. C.)

LONDON (E. C.)

S. CODD BUYS and SELLS in all the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES in the List on COMMISSION, or at next prices. Being constantly in receipt of reliable information from the mining districts, E. S. Comb is able to give the best advice to investors.

WANTED.—100 Tavy Consols, at 22s. 6d. per share.

Bankers: Bank of London.

BERURE INVESTMENTS.—Mr. REGINALD HORLEY,
No. 48. THREADNEEDLE STREET, ENGLISH and FOREIGN STOCK.
SHARE, and MINING BROKER, will be happy fo ADVISE HIS FRIENDS, and all those who may favour him with their business, on the safest mode of INVEST-ING their CAPITAL in permanently dividend-paying securities, and will endeavour to caution them against embarking in those fraudulent schemes which involve such disastrous results as have attended the recent bank failures. Mining operations carefully watched, and faithfully represented. Business transacted in the English funds, at 1-18th per cent. Country correspondents promptly communicated with. A weekly official List of Prices sent gratis, if required.

B. HORLEY, Sworn Broker, 46, Threadneedle-street.

IMPORTANT SALE OF A MINE, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, Mining Auctioneer, WILL SELL, BY Wennesday, the 18th Rebrusy, 1857, at One Ociock precisely (unless previously disposed of by private contrast), Lydford Consolidation, and the finite of the strength of the strength

Catalogues and other information can be obtained of the auctioneer, at his office, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedie-street, London.

IMPORTANT SALE OF A MINE, MACHINERY, AND MATERIALS.

MR. T. P. THO MAS, Mining Auctioneer, WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at Garraway's Coffee House, Change-alley, Cornhill, on wednesday, the 18th of Feb. inst., at One o'clock precisely (unless previously disposed of by private contract) WEST SORTRIDGE CONSOLS COPPER AND TIM MINE, in the parish of Whitchurch, Devon, together with ALL the MACHINERY and MATERIALS thereon, comprising a WATER-WHEEL, 15 ft, diameter, and 7 ft. breast; first-clase 8 headed stamps; balance-bob; travelling bob: shaft bob; line of flat-roots (about 35 fms.), of 1½ in. crown iron, with pulleys, complete; piece of sin. main rod; 14 fms. 1½ in. bucket rod; 15 fms. 8 in. lift, bucket, &c., complete; about 30 fms. ladders; 200 fms. tram-iron, 2½ by ½; tram saddles; 2 tram wagons; horse-whim; poppet heads; shaft pulleys; temporary shears with pulley; 35 fms. whim rope; 14 fms. ½ chain; 2 whim-kibbles; 4 tin racks; 2 buddles; 2 drays and draw; it neset; 7 spare stamps ilfore, wood floors, &c.; smith's bellows; sorew stocks; set of taps and plates; anyli; vice; smiths' tools; grindstone; about 7 or 8 cwts. of powder; about 150 coils of fuse; the account-house furniture; 7 pieces of Norway balk; pick and shoved hists; and sundry small articles.

The above mines adjoins the celebrated Sortridge Consols and Wheai Franco Mines, both of which have made good returns and dividends; and is in the immediate neighbourhood of the well-known North Wheai Rabert, now making profits.

The present adventurers have expended a considerable sum in laying open the lodes, and several hundred pounds worth of tin ore has been sold; but a number of the shareholders not paying their calls obliges the company to offer, in one lot, this promising mine, with machinery. Many of the present shareholders are destinous of joining a new company, as they believe that with a small additional expenditure

ACHINERY AND MATERIALS FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, early in March, unless previously disposed of :—An excellent 22 in. cylinder ROTARY PUMPING ENGINE, with fig-wheel and sweep rod attached; boller weighing 10 tons; powerful crusher; drawing apparatus; about 45 fms. 6 in. pumpe, including one plunger-lift; flat and shaft rods; two cast-iron bobs, &c.; two horee-whims; pulley stands and pulleys; flat and other ropes and chains; smiths and cargenter's tools; account-house farmiture, &c.; also, small stock of materials. The boiler, crusher, and pitwork, nearly new.

For permission to view, apply to Capt. Enwb. Rooms, Strington Mines, Chirbury, near Shrewsbury; or to Mr. Thomas Watson, 57, Threadneedle-street.

MR. JOHN R. PIKE, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 38, THREADNEEDLE STREET, CITY.
A daily price list of business done in the Mining Exchange forwarded on receipt of stamped addressed envelope.—Friday, Feb. 6, 1857.

R. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDRALER,
11, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.
N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

MINING ENGINEERS FOR IRELAND.—
Messrs. BOUNDY and SMITH, 18, ST. ANDREW STREET, DUBLIN,
undertake to SURVEY, VALUE, and REPORT upon all descriptions of MINES
and MINERAL PROPERTY, PREPARING PLANS and SECTIONS of same, and
the OEGANISATION of ASSOCIATIONS for working mines under the Limited
Liability Act.

MR. F. LISABÉ, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER,
Mr. Lisanz, may be CONSULTED personally, or by letter. His long experience
in Ireland will be found useful to capitalists desirous of investing money in mining
and other speculations in that country.

AILWAYS AND MINES.—Capitalists who seek safe and profitable investments, free from risk, should act only upon the soundest information. The market prices of the day are for the most part governed by the immediate supply and demand, and the operations of speculators, without reference to the bone his merits of the property. Railways depend upon the traffle, expenditure, and capital accounts, the probabilities of alliance or competition with neighbouring companies, the creation of new shares, the state of the money market as affecting the renewal of debentures, and other considerations founded on data to which those only can have necess who give special attention to the subject. Mines afford a wider range for profit than any other public securities. The best are free from debt, have large reserves, and pay dividends bi-monthly varying from £15 to £25 per cent, per annum. Instances frequently occur of young mines rising in value 400 to 500 per cent. But this class of security, more than any other, should be purchased only upon the most reliable information, because there are numerous shares upon the market of concerns called mines, quoted at fictitious prices, intrinsically worthless. The undersigned devote special attention to railways and mines, afford every information to capitalists, and effect purchases and sales upon the best possible terms.

JAMES S. TRIPF and CO., Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street. Established 1839.

MR. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE in the SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

MINING OFFICES .- Mr. T. CARTHEW, ST. CLARE STREET, PENZANCE.

REAT WHEAL ALFRED.—FULL PARTICULARS of the POSITION and PROSPECTS of this and OTHER MINES appear in Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER and the YEAR ENDING 31st December, 1856, with a MAP of the CAMBORNE DISTRICT, just published, price 1s., at Mr. Murchison's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-st. Within, London.

WEST CARADON MINE.—A FULL SPECIAL REPORT, just made from a careful inspection of this mine, appears in Mr. Muzcurson's REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING for the QUARTER and the YEAR ENDING 31st of December, 1856, just published. Copies to be obtained (with a MAP of the CAMBORNE DISTRICT), price is., at Mr. Muzcurson's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Street Within, London.

ROSEWARNE UNITED.
WHEAL WREY.
TREWETHA.
SOUTH GARRAS.

OR SPECIAL REPORTS, just made from careful inspections of the SPECIAL REPORTS, just made from careful inspections of the YEAB ENDING 31st December, 1856, &c., with a MAP of the CAMBORNE DISTRICA, price 1s.; at Mr. Murchison's offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within London.

THE MIDIAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally scknowledged, and can be unhecitatingly affirmed.

Original Carrespondence.

THE GOLD QUESTION.

SIR,-The readers of the Mining Journal must have been edified at the novel chemical principles and extraordinary discoveries lately made in that ce, which put at naught all the brilliant exploits of a Berzelius, a Gay-Lussac, or a Faraday. The chemists who have been taught, and whose

science, which put at naught all the brilliant exploits of a Berzelius, a Gay-Lussac, or a Faralay. The chemists who have been taught, and whose researches have accorded with those celebrated mea, are now told that they have laboured in vain, for all the fundamental laws of chemistry are violated by our modorn innovators. It has been always supposed that matthe in every variety of form combined according to given laws, and that the chemist could disunite these combinations into their primitive forms. This synthetical and analytical operation was the test of the true character of the various kinds of matter with which we are acquainted.

In the laboratory, gold is made to combine with sulphur, chlorine, caygen, &c., but so feeble is this abnormal condition that on exposure to the atmosphere the metal is soon resolved in its native metallic state. Not so, however, with other metals; all those conditions found in Nature can be reproduced, and they rotain the same characteristic as those formed from the earliest periods of the disturbance of the earth's surface.

So great is the repugnance of gold to enter into any combination, and so difficult is it to retain it when so combined, that chemists have always regarded it as a settled principle that it always existed in Nature in the metallic state; properly speaking, there are no ores of gold. I have made, since the year 1833, some hundreds of experiments with this metal, but particularly since 1849 a great portion of my time has been devoted to the subject. Gold is often intimately associated with the sulphurets of iron, copper, lend, arsenic, antimony, &c., but more particularly with the pyrites of iron and copper; with these, as with the others, it invariably exists in the metallic form, but frequently so minutely subdivided as to be most difficult of separation; in fine, to attempt it by means of mercury, prior to its being submitted to a preparatory process, is fruitless. On calcination of these pyrites, the sulphur carries off mechanically the minute gold partic

Without any desire to herald myself as a great discoverer, allow me to my that I have at length obtained a simple and inexpensive mode of arriving at the end desired. It requires no hocus-pocus, new-fangled appa-

riving at the end desired. It requires no hocus-pocus, new-fangled apparatus, which cannot be revealed until such and such conditions are complied with,—it is within the reach of all who desire to test the experiment. The receipt is as follows:—

1. Submit your surferous pyrites in an open vessel, either of iron or clay, to the action of a bright red-heat. 2. Cover the surface of the pyrites with finely-powdered anhydrate of lime, from 4 to 6 in. This covering acts as a filter, if I may use the phrase; it prevents the sulphur carrying away the minute particles of gold, which accumulate in the porous cake of lime. I have oftentimes this winter corroborated this fact. Should any of your gold companies desire to see the matter practically demonstrated, I shall be happy to do so, if they will signify their desire by addressing me a letter to that effect. I need not add, that the mode of separating the fine gold particles from the lime cake is extremely simple. In connection with this subject. I must here state, that the using of

separating the fine gold particles from the lime cake is extremely simple. In connection with this subject, I must here state, that the using of steam to render the mercury sensitive, was employed by me in California in 1851. I also claimed the heating of the mercury in my first United States patent, in 1852. In the last number of the Journal, your able correspondent, Mr. Evan Hopkins, has ironically shown the absurdity of attempting the extraction of gold and silver by one and the same process. He has shown that it is only by beautiful chemical changes that the silver is brought to its metallic state; whereas, he knows as well as myself, that gold is invariably found in the metallic condition—not "mineralised," as some of our "chemical sacasts." have recently told us. found in the metallic congruence emical savants" have recently told us. ome of our "ch

I would not have troubled you with this communication, but my patience was exhausted, to find that the Mining Journal was being made the vehicle of such unmeaning advertising twaddle as has lately appeared in relation to the extraction of gold.

ROBERT H. COLLYER, M.D.

3, Park-road, Regent s-park, Feb. 4.

GOLD AND SILVER AMALGAMATION.

Sin,-Mr. Bursill, in his last letter, alludes to the effect of hot water in the process of amalgamation. Perhaps it would be well to acquaint those who are endeavouring to introduce this process in England that hot water is frequently employed to expedite the amalgamation. I was under the necessity of employing boiling water at the amalgamation-works of Santa Ana from 1837 to 1840, in order to effect the object in 12 hours in-stead of 24 hours, owing to the want of sufficient machinery to do the same amount of work with cold water, until I erected more barrels. Howsame amount or work with cold water, until 1 erected more parters. However, 24 hours with cold water is considered safer in the long run than 12 hours with hot water. In entering into these questions, it would be well to make a distinction between amalgamation, aided by double decomposition in closed vessels, and amalgamation effected by mere mercurial

composition in closed vessels, and amaignment of elected by mere mercular trituration, as they are very different operations.

Mr. Harris, in his last letter, states—"More practical knowledge has been obtained on the subject during the last three years than was ever known before; and there can be little doubt that quicksilver amalgamation is now being understood by those who give their time and attention with a white."

e Mr. Harris, in making the above statement, alludes to those persons who have been attempting to extract gold and amalgamate in England during the last few years. The lamentable failure attending the whole of their proceedings is notorious; it is, therefore, pleasing to hear that "more practical knowledge has been obtained," and it is to be hoped that this will be proved by tangible results. I need not state that those who are daily engaged in carrying on the process abroad have not derived the least benefit from the writings and proceedings of the parties alluded to, but certainly have been much amused at them, and astonished at the credulity of our countrymen.

Evan Hopkins.

credulity of our countrymen.

38, Thurlos-square, Peb. 5.
P.S.—I am looking forward with some curiosity for the results of the Chancellorsville Company's proceedings, in bringing over the poor gold-stuff of Virginia to be reduced at Frodsham.

ON GOLD AND SILVER EXTRACTION.

Sir,-In last week's Journal my name was mentioned by your able ndent, Mr. Evan Hopkins, in conjunction with that H. Bursill, a patentee of some standing in the department of science connected with the reduction of metalliferous ores, to the effect that "if we could suggest further improvement or economy beyond the beautiful process of reducing silver ores" which he specifies in his letter, he should be happy to recommend them to his friends abroad. Now, my pretension is, that I introduce both improvement and economy in the treatment of matrix where the metallic particles are minutely diffused, as is known to be the case generally in British ores; and with all defences. I think to worked trix where the metallic particles are minutely diffused, as is known to be the case generally in British ores; and, with all deference, I think a marked distinction should be drawn between such as are of this character and those produced in foreign mines, where the precious metal is clearly defined, and, in fact, show themselves to be highly argentiferous—to which I presume this approved, and no doubt successful, treatment by amalgamation is given. I can say, however, that I shall be only the better pleased the severer the test to which my system may be subjected.

My letter in your Journal of Oct. 14 last was, I had hoped, a clear explanation of it, so far as could then be prudently exposed; but on the 14th of this month the specification itself of my patent will be enrolled, when, of course, the principle and mode of this new treatment will fully appear.

Mr. Bursill's patents have been enrolled between three and four years.

of course, the principle and mode of this new treatment will fully appear. Mr. Bursill's patents have been enrolled between three and four years, consequently there are ample means of judging whether those patents offer any features worthy of notice in a really practical point of view. As to my own process, I can speak most confidently from reiterated trials on various ores, that the metallic residuum or deposit which I obtain presents itself in a finely granulated state, perfectly free from sulphur, and ready

for the treatment so eulogised, and no doubt deservedly, by your correspondent. An excellent opportunity offers at this moment for a comparative testing of Mr. Bursill's system and mine, on a proper working scale. Several tons from the Cornish mine already referred to are actually under my treatment, of which the results will soon be published, and would ere now, but for delays absolutely imposed upon me, which I had no power to counteract. And as Mr. Harris, the superintending manager of the Chancellorsville Company's works at Frodsham, has spoken so highly in your last Journal of Mr. Bursill's treatment of ores, and that company has some hundred tons of ore now lying at Lambeth, on the very spot of my operations in hand, the occasion, I repeat, for such a trial of both systems could not possibly be more opportune. If Mr. Bursill would consent to esperate on a few tons of Virginia quartz, the issue might go some way towards solving the question, whether minute particles of the precious metals can be profitubly obtained from matrix substances treated in this mode. Both Prof. Henry and your humble servant have proved the Virginia quartz to be rich in gold and silver. Mr. Bursill will, therefore, be sure he has suriferous and argentiferous matter to work upon; and we may now, should he think fit to allow us, witness the success of his operations on a satisfactory scale.—Isington, Feb. 5.

P. A. Godennoy.

AUDITING OF ACCOUNTS.

SIR,-The opening of Parliament, together with the commencement of a new year, present an appropriate opportunity for a few remarks on the subject of account auditing, especially when following so closely upon the disastrous results arising from the slippery manner in which this duty has been performed hitherto, the sad consequences of which live in the memory not only of the poor victims of the system—Redpath, Robson, Paul, and Cameron—but in the minds of others, who charitably attribute the cause of this unhappy position to the directors and managers of public companies for countenancing such a rotten branch of their public responsibility. We find persons appointed to supervise and check the books and balance-sheets of companies as auditors, without any regard to their suitability for the work, or, if suitable, heedless of the manner in which it should be performed. It is truly lamentable to see the farces played with such genuine goodwill towards the officials by their very respectable and clever auditors, who frequently, not to say always, receive the balance-sheet of the affairs of a company, beautifully written out, additions carefully made, and, perhaps, at the same time the ledger, exhibiting similar proof of its correctness, for comparison; and, what is of more consequence, for their august autographs, and probably for a few words of commendation upon the talent displayed in the concoction of the accounts, not the cooking. Well, for this laborious effort in the vicious and pernicious audit, a fee of from ten to twenty guineas is awarded, as well as a vote of thanks, and the business is complete, to the satisfaction of the officials, and the approval of the shareholders. Poor blind mortals! I do not assert this to be the general fashion of auditing, but recent events have proved that this plan—aye, and something worse—is current in this degenerate age, Well, Sir, where is the remedy? I do not attempt to put forward a complete antidote for the poison, but modestly assert that if my common-sense views of auditing were to be ripened into a new plan, the efficiency of the test should be the absence of fraud—ergo, the profit of the shareholders subject of account auditing, especially when following so closely upon th disastrous results arising from the slippery manner in which this duty has

to pay 500%, per annum for work to be properly done than lose the above enormous sum at one blow.

Next, in auditing the affairs of any company, I should require a monthly investigation, to which no official but the auditors should have access—the only memoranda competent persons require being the books and papers of the company, including every subsidiary book, letter, or statement, which the accountant may have used. These would comprise the rough or waste books (sometimes the most important), the daybook, cashbook, journal, and ledger in one category; the various pay and receipt books, bill and miscellaneous, and bankers' pass books in another; the vouchers, cheques, receipts, letters, documents, sheets, properly enumerated, and bearing examining clerk or director's signature; the minute books, transfer books, share ledgers, share certificates, and other records of that departshare ledgers, share certificates, and other records of that depart-with the Deed or Act of Parliament governing the affairs, in order ment; with the Deed or Act of Parliament governing the affairs, in order to see that its provisions are observed in every particular; and with these elements I think that an Auptron might rigidly pursue his duties these elements I think that an Auditor might rigidly pursue his duties fearlessly, and arrive at some certificate of correctness, or the contrary, of the result of his work month by month. Of course, wilful collusions of employers and servants might pass undetected, but if he be empowered to object to this item, or the other charge, which to his mind may appear untenable or wrong, his enquiries may elicit the truth, curtail the risk, and his recommendations afford security. I should also empower his examination of all the securities and property of the company.

The above rapid outline may be the means of opening the eyes of others better able to elucidate the matter.

CENSOR.

THE CLEVELAND IRON AND IRONSTONE.

SIR,—The correspondence which has appeared in your Journal respecting the Cleveland iron, and the recently-discovered ironstone in that district, does not allude to the real cause why more extensive operations in the manufacture of iron have not been carried on; the fact being that Cleveland is not yet developed, and the only ironstone royalties at present available for transit by railway have been leased by five firms— Messrs. Bolckow and Vaughan, Messrs. Richardson and Co., Messrs. Bell Brothers and Co., Messrs. Pease and Co., and Messrs. Attwood and Co. No other royalties could be obtained, and, therefore, any ironmaster de-sirous to commence the manufacture of iron in Cleveland would be compelled to purchase ironstone from one of the above firms.

pelled to purchase ironstone from one of the above firms.

This unfavourable position will, however, very shortly be remedied, and
the entire mineral district of Cleveland rendered available for ironmasters
to take royalties of ironstone direct from the proprietors, by the opening
of the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, now in course of formation, the first eight miles of which will be opened in about three weeks,
a further eight miles during the ensuing summer, and continued regularly
through the entire district to its terminus at Grosmont, near Whitby. By
the end of the present year this railway will be opened to Castleton, to
which place a tramway will be laid from the rich magnetic iron ore lately
discovered at Rosedale, near Pickering.

discovered at Rosedale, near Pickering.

By means of the Cleveland Railway, large tracts of ironstone will opened out, and there is every reason to believe that furnaces will By means of the Cleveland Railway, large tracts of ironstone will be opened out, and there is every reason to believe that furnaces will be erected along the line of that railway, wherever water can be obtained. Already five considerable royalties have been leased, in anticipation of the railway reaching them; and one of the best-informed persons in this district recently stated that every royalty of ironstone along the line of the Cleveland Railway would be taken during the making of the line by Scotch and Staffordshire firms—several houses having expressed their intention to erect furnaces, and make pig-iron in the Cleveland district. Sites for six new furnaces have lately been purchased by two firms, and it is certain that within the next two or three years Cleveland will become one of the most important iron-making districts in the kingdom. In regard to the ironstone, in addition to the usual Cleveland band, varying in thickness from 6 to 14 ft., and averaging 28 to 32 per cent. metallic iron (see Crowther's analysis in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal for Jan., 1857), there are many other beds being discovered, of two of which I happen to have a copy of an analysis by Dr. Richardson, of Newcastle; and others have more or less metallic iron. One analysis is thus (bed 25 thick):—Metallic iron, 3878; lime and magnesia, 12 32; clay, 11 20;

or on the levels by shafts of a few yards; and the latter, avoiding incline-plane expenses, is as economically worked.

Beds of fine brick-clay are also found in Cleveland, easily workable. The following is the analysis of one of about 5 ft. thick, by drift:—Silica, 50·20; alumina, 26·80; protoxide iron, 2·43; lime, 1·84; loss by heat, 17·00.

There are also thin seams of coals, varying from 16 to 22 in. in thickness, obtained by means of shafts from 15 to 30 yards deep, at an expense, including rent, of 4s. to 5s. per ton, near the ironstone, in many cases; and these coals are convenient for calcining the stone on the spot.

North Yorkshire, Feb. 3.

J. S.

THE MANUFACTURE OF IRON IN CLEVELAND.

SIB,-Your correspondent of Jan. 24, "A Practical Man," strives hard to secure to the present ironmasters in Cleveland and South Durham a monopoly of the make of pig-iron in those districts, by representing coke as "scarce" and "dear." Unfortunately, however, for your "Practical Man," in the same Journal as his letter appears, we find the following announcement:—"The large contracts of some railway companies having been given to Messrs. Straker and Love, has caused some hundreds of coke ovens to be put out in Pease's West Colliery; consequently, several hands have been compelled to seek employment elsewhere. The collieries, also, at the latter place do not work full time." This paragraph is a direct contradiction to your correspondent's statements, and shows that the present limited number of furnaces in the district do not consume, by very large quantities, the coke that could be produced, or why put out "hundreds of coke evens" and discharge hands, and "work short time?" I have one hesitation in stating that coke could be obtained for 50 more furnaces in the district, without enhancing its price one penny. With coke at 12s. per ton, calcined ironstone at 5s. or 6s. per ton, and limestone at 3s. per ton (cleveland, the ironmasters are realising handsome profits; in fact, pig-iron can at all times be made in Cleveland at 10s. to 15s. per ton less than it can generally be produced in Wales, and 30s. per ton less than in Staffordshire.—Cleveland, Feb. 2.

THE EDUCATION OF COLLERS. monopoly of the make of pig-iron in those districts, by representing coke

THE EDUCATION OF COLLIERS.

SIR,-The superior educational facilities that are now being afforded by the Government and local committees, are, of course, equally available to the children of all classes; but from Government Inspectors' reports, as the children of all classes; but from Government Inspectors' reports, as well as from other sources, we learn that the number of children in colliery districts, attending school above 10 years of age, bears a very low proportion to those in other districts. This is not merely to be attributed to the inability of colliery parents to keep their children longer at school, but to their custom of sending them to work as soon as ever their employers will engage them; the father says that his son has had more "schooling" than ever he had, and more than will ever be required in their "line of life;" hence his sons, one after the other, ore their minds are sufficiently matured to appreciate what they have been taught at school, are doomed to spend about five-sevenths of their wide-awake existence in the dark regions of the pit, where physical exhaustion overcomes every endeavour

matured to appreciate what they have been taught at school, are doomed to spend about five-sevenths of their wide-awake existence in the dark regions of the pit, where physical exhaustion overcomes every endeavour after intellectual improvement, if, indeed, such ever be made, and the intervals of labour and rest, which might otherwise have been turned to good account, are spent in the most sensual indulgence and grossest vice. How widely different might be the effect of their experience in the pit, if before the commencement of such their mental perceptions had been awakened to mechanical principles and geological facts; every tram-wheel, self-acting machine, coal stratum, and organic remains, would then have evidently and pleasingly illustrated what they had heard or read, and their hours of leisure would have been spent in extending their acquaint-ance with these, as well as with other branches of science.

The efforts that are being made to establish schools, and secure efficient teachers, are indeed laudable, but similar efforts appear to be called for in other directions for the accomplishment of the same ultimate purpose. No one ought to be allowed to employ a girl or boy for wages under 14 years of age, such law would in most cases be a protection to those who are unable to defend themselves from the ruinous effects to both mind and body of an early removal from school and appointment to oppressive daily toil. There are, however, some pleasing exceptions to this general state of things amongst colliers; we do now and then find intelligent parents who show great solicitude for the education of their children; hence at almost every colliery we find two or three young men who are anxiously endeavouring after the improvement of their minds and their social condition. who snow great solicitude for the education of their charden; hence at almost every colliery we find two or three young men who are anxiously endeavouring after the improvement of their minds and their social condition. A very efficient means of such improvement has lately been placed within the reach of these aspirants in the institution of the Mining School, Nelsonstreat Rigids; by connecting themselves with this school they not only the reach of these aspirants in the institution of the Mining School, Nelson-street, Bristol; by connecting themselves with this school they not only get into a course of study best adapted to their requirements, but to a great extent make themselves known as proper persons for places of responsi-bility and trust in connection with collieries.—Feb. 4.

M. F.

MINING AS IT IS, AND AS IT SHOULD BE .- No. I.

Sin,-For several weeks past I have seen letters in your valuable Journal upon the respective merits of the royalty system, of which British mines may be taken as the type, and the purchase system, or that under which the majority of foreign mining enterprises which it is proposed to work with English capital is brought before the English public. The vast difference which exists between the two systems is so apparent, that I almost wonder how anyone having any regard for the interest of British mining could presume to compare the English royalty system—which is undoubtedly the only legitimate mode of working mines — with the wretched system pursued by English and foreign schemers in extracting money from the British capitalists; and, therefore, I shall allude no further to the question. But as this discussion bears most directly upon one of the greatest elements of success in mining speculation, perhaps you will permit me to give your readers a short account of mining as it is, and mining as I consider it should be; and I trust that it may be the means of causing companies to be formed in such a manner as to render mining the safest of all speculations.

To make my meaning more fully understood, I must refer to foreign undertakings, some of which form honourable exceptions to the general rule, and have features in them which are well worthy of imitation by our British mining companies. The company alluded to is the Thames General Steam-boat Company, in whose prospectus are two lines which, with slight modification, would be applicable to English mining companies, and would give the public much more confidence in mining than they have at present. I allude to the payment of directors. It is therein stated that 97 per cent. of the profits will be divided amongst the shareholders, and 3 per cent. will be reserved for the gefrant; and although I do not advocate the investment of capital in societss en commandite, from thorough conviction that they are dangerous, in whatever form they may be constituted, I cannot but consider this principle might be advantage-ously adopted by English companies. I will, therefore, endeavour to show what should be done on t mines may be taken as the type, and the purchase system, or that under which the majority of foreign mining enterprises which it is proposed to

reward for a od management, otherwise, after he had by his energy and reward for good management, otherwise, after he had by his chergy and zeal brought the company into a paying position, for a very inadequate sum per annum, another might be appointed in his place, and reap the fruits of his exertions. As, however, few respectable directors would consent to work for two or three years without pay, I would suggest that for the first three years each director be paid a small fixed sum (which should never exceed 50% for the largest concern, as where more than that amount is raid the consent would suffer he considered as weaking under the old. is paid the company could only be considered as working under the old system, with additional disadvantages), which should cease entirely at the expiration of that period; and the directors appointed at the forma-tion of the company should be required and allowed to hold office for the first seven years, to afford them the guarantee alluded to above. At the end of the three years the directors should solely rely upon profits, and this would undoubtedly give them a far greater amount of energy than come of them at recent possess.

(see Crowther's analysis in the Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal for Jan., 1857), there are many other beds being discovered, of two of which I happen to have a copy of an analysis by Dr. Richardson, of Newcastle; and others have more or less metallic iron. One analysis is thus (bed 2 ft. thick):—Metallic iron, 38.78; lime and magnesia, 12.32; clay, 11.20; loss by heat, 18.00. Another analysis (bed 8 ft. thick):—Metallic iron, 29.4; lime, 2.2; clay, 42.6; loss by heat, 15.0.

These beds (about 150 acres in each) are several miles apart, and from the friable nature of the latter, it is easily fluxed. The ironstone royalties in Cleveland are let on long leases, at about 6d. to 7d. per ton of 22½ owts., and the getting, including every expense and charge, varies from 1s. 9d. to 2s. 6d. per ton. The ironstone is obtained by drifting in the hill sides,

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to secure themselves their 50l. each for the fourth year, must return the shareholders 10½ per cent. per annum; or, allowing 2½ per cent. to form a reserve fund, 8 per cent. per annum. This system, although comparatively unknown in England, is very generally adopted on the Continent; and I may add it is very seldom that the directors continue their fixed salary for three years, as the 10 per cent. (for that is the ordinary allowance in Continental companies) usually very far exceeds the fixed remuneration before that time, and there is always a saving clause in the regulations which secures the directors the percentage when it exceeds the fixed sum—this is another lever to enforce the energy of the directors.

If this system were generally adopted by English mining companies there would be much less cause of complaint amongst capitalists, and as regards Devon, Cornish, and Welsh mines, I am sure that many mines which are now comparatively worthless, at less to the shareholders, would be found highly remunerative; whilst those which are now working to a loss would be much to a post, and thus allow of development to an extent which would ultimately secure profits, without further and useless calls upon the shareholders. We should then, I believe, be less inclined to allow ourselves to be deluded by worthless foreign schemes than we are at present.—Fulham, Feb. 4.

MODERATE ROYALTIES v. THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MODERATE ROYALTIES v. THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

MODERATE ROYALTIES v. THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Sig.—In my last communication, I endeavoured to show the immensely increased advantages which would be realised by shareholders in companies established on the royalty system, as compared with those whose object is to work property which has been purchased by the company, and is, therefore, free from royalty. I will now endeavour to show the benefits to be derived by investing in Cornish mines, as compared with the majority of foreign mines; and although I have been somewhat anticipated by your correspondent "A. B.," in your last Journal, I think he has scarcely gone far enough to render the question as clear to others as it evidently is to himself. The ordinary manner of forming a company for working a Cornish mine is this—The promoter, who is very seldom the proprietor of the estate, obtains a lease from the land-iord upon the best terms, that is to say the lowest royalty possible, and, thereupon considering he is entitled to something for his trouble in obtaining the said lease, proceeds to form a company, reserving to himself 1.20th, or at most 1.10th of the capital raised; so that, at least, there are 9-10ths of the expital remaining to work the mine; and, although I allow that in too many instances the promoter makes exaggerrated statements, and sometimes even causes a property to be worked which is comparatively worthless, I contend that the shareholders have the satisfaction of knowing that their money has been expended in carrying out the object for which it was subscribed, and that, therefore, they do not feel the same amount of regret as if their money has been expended in carrying out the object for which it was subscribed, and that, therefore, they do not feel the same amount of regret as if their money has been expended in carrying out the object for which it was subscribed, and the the same are usually formed, and which presents a widely different aspect. The promoter, who, in this instance, is frequently an early life for the money of the property of t

ST. COLUMB AS A MINING DISTRICT.

Sis, -Knowing that the only step which will lead to a just appreciation of the above as a mineral district, is by its merits being made known through your widely-extended Journal—that being, as it is, the main organ of the mining community—and in pursuance of a promise I made in my remarks hereon in your last Number, I beg to resume the subject, and will endeavour, as briefly as possible, to show that the opinion I then expressed is one which the appearances of the district justify being entertained.

To pass from the southern to the northern extremity, a vast field for mining enterprise is observed. The first piece of ground in that direction which attracted my at-

opinion I then expressed is one which the appearances of the district justify being entertained.

To pass from the southern to the northern extremity, a vast field for mining enterprise is observed. The first piece of ground in that direction which attracted my attention is in the parish of St. Enoder—a beautiful mineralised killas, close to a granite range, on the cast, and in which are situate the Chyprase and Burthy Row Tin Mines. Though neither of these mines has been such below the 40 from surface, yet immense quantities of tin are raised; indeed, it has been said Burthy Row paid a profit, though so shallow; and Chyprase, when abandoned a few years since, was on the eve of becoming profitable, with every prospect of being a lasting mine; but both of these mines were unfortunately stopped through some inevitable disputes. No other mine has been opened between these mines and the granite further east. In continuing my course still north from the last mentioned mines, and approaching the boundary of St. Columb Major, I was struck with the beautiful appearance of another extensive channel of ground; this, also, making a course of east and west, and being nearer the granite than that channel in which the Burthy Row and Chyprase are situate. In this I found that the once far-famed and celebrated Barton is situated. This mine, like the others, has only been sunk to about 40 fathoms from surface, and was, at the time of its being stopped, actually paying a profit to the adventurers, but at this period a ruthless Chancery suit between the parties interested is stated to have stopped its career, in which state it has ever since remained. Near this, but of the mineral course I have just alluded to, is Patwork and Wheal Virtue, mines which have already obtained a notoriety for mismanagement and waste of capital. A little further north is the Halloon Tin Mine. Each of these mines appears to me to be in a Columb have already obtained a notoriety for mismanagement and waste of capital. A little further north is the Hallo

stopped its career, in which state it has ever since remained. Near this would the mineral course I have just alluded to, is Fatwork and Wheal Yirus, mine which have aircasly obtained a notoriety for mismanagement and waste of capital. A little further north is the Halloon Tin Mine. Each of these mines appears to me to be in a belt of non-productive strata.

Confining my course still north, and nearing the town of St. Columb, I observe that the neighbourhood here appears to be highly mineralised; here it is where the celebrated furge (not Hugo, as stated last week) is stitute. This mine, I observe on reference to Martyn's map of Cornwall, was in existence more than a century ago. Many years since it was reworked, and, by the aid of a small steam-engine, sunh to the depth of 40 fms., and a considerable quantity of company, large quantities of coppring the control of the mine abounds, being the object of the company, large quantities of coppring the mine and the rabbish. The halvans on the mine give undoubted testification of the control of the mine abounds being the control of the mine abounds of coppring the mine has since been made. Adjoining this mine, on the north, is Wheel Coppe the mine has since been made. Adjoining this mine, on the north, is Wheel Coppe the mine has since been made. Adjoining this mine, on the north, is Wheel Coppe the mine has since been made. Adjoining this mine, on the north, is the mine to a sufficient depth to cut the lode. The only inference, therefore, that can be drawn is, that had they done so they would have had an extraordinary rich mine. Adjoining, on the north, is East Wheel Logical experience, therefore, that can be drawn is, that had they done so they would have had an extraordinary rich mine. Adjoining, on the north, is East Wheel Leisure; this mine was worked about four-test of this mine was tended north about 13 challons and the depth of 14 or 15 the confinence of the parts of the surface, the waster to such an extent they were compelled to abundary worked; it is incre

in account of water), a valuable mine would have been the result. So great is the printen entertained of the mine in the neighbourhood, that several parties are anxiously waiting for an opportunity to invest in it, and, from my own observations, I me of opinion that the reworking would be attended with success.

That this part of the district is lead-bearing is evident, and as is apparent from the set that the Carthew Consols and Penhale Lead Mines are in the immediate locality, and being so well known in the mining world, as to their produce of lead, that they need no comment.

Fearing that my lengthy remarks may be tedious to your readers, I will conclude he subject for the present, but, by your kind permission, will resume it again next reck, on the more immediate neighbourhood of St. Columb, either east or wost of the Feb. 3.

AN OLD MINE AGENT.

THE COPPER TRADE, AND THE SMELTERS.

THE COPPER TRADE, AND THE SMELTERS.

Sis,—I have but just seen the letter of "A Manufacturer," in your Journal of Jan. 17.

It is painful to be obliged to set him right so repeatedly as to his "facts," though his errors may be unintentional. Measrs. Usborne, Benson, and Co., were never at any time large smelters, as he asserts, as the size of their works can testify. So far from Mr. Thomas Williams, of the Temple, or his son, Mr. Owen Williams, being indebted to mining, as "A Manufacturer" says, for any portion of their wealth, they never, as I believe, held a share or interest in any mine whatever; nor did I say that the latter gentleman came into the trade without a shilling, but distinctly said his father left him 400,000!. He was, moreover, an intimate personal friend of my own father, and I may be presumed to be correct; nor is it true that the Upper Bank Works were-closed, because the trade was generally unprofitable. Mr. O. Williams worked them experimentally, with a view to make a superior kind of copper, which might command a higher price in the market. In this object he failed to succeed, neither has the trade been a mere auxiliary to the rise of the Measrs. Grenfell and Vivian; it was the sole source from which they derived that weelth which has raised them to rank and station in society. The Measrs. Williams, of Scorrier, are, I admit, largely interested in mines, but the result of their speculations, on an average of the past twenty-fire years, has been disastrous.

"A Manufacturer," not myself, was the first to drag the names of individual firms into notice, which he now cries out against, since he finds the tables turned on him. Heaven knows the charge he makes of "looseness" may be fairly retorted on him; and what can be more monstrous than his estimate of the smolters' profits by the standard of an individual sale of ore, instead of by striking an average? He bilinks the great question at issue entirely—vis., "I is the Smelters' Association formed for a fair legitimate object, and does it exerc

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Sign,—I accompanied a few friends to attend a meeting of the Geological Society last night, to hear a paper read "On the Copper Mines of the Cape of Good Hope." I was told that the meeting would be very interesting and instructive; that there would be much animated discussion; and that something of importance would be elicited. On our arrival, we found on the walls maps of the country, and the tables covered with specimens of copper ores from Namaqualand; but, Sir, you will be surprised when I tell you that, instead of having a discussion on the copper district of the Orange River, and on the maps and specimens before us, the whole evening, or at least until mearly 10 o'clock, was occupied in a discussion on pot-holes in rocks. The papers on the copper formation were hurried over at a late hour, and when finished there was a dead silence. No one appeared inclined to get up; several had left, and many of those remaining were tired and nodding. Thus ended what I was told would be an interesting meeting on the subject of the copper mines of the Cape of Good Hope.

I do not complain of geologists amusing themselves over pot-holes, or over any other subject with which they may choose to occupy themselves at their meetings, but I do think that the leading members of that society show a great want of consideration towards those who send them papers and specimens for discussion, and, after appointing an evening for the same, occupy nearly the whole time in other questions. I enquired of several gentimene after wards if that was the system pursued at their meetings? They told me that mining subjects were not of interest there, as they were no miners. I asked, why did not Mr. Hopkins get up, as I saw him there? I was told that, had he got up, he would probably have made observations in confirmation of the statements made by the writers, and corroborating his own views, which would be very unacceptable and unpalatable to the leading members of that society. If those who go to so much trouble in pr

QUARTZ LODES IN IRELAND.

Sin,—I am happy to find that the quartz lodes in the western part of Cork, near Ballydehob, have at last been taken notice of. One of them has, it appears, turned out exactly as I expected, and depend on it, Sir, there are hundred of places between Ballydehob, have at last been taken notice of. One of them has, it appears, turned out exactly as I expected, and depend on it, Sir, there are hundred of places between Skibbersen and Crookhaven well worthy the attention of capitalists, and I will, when opportunity offers, point out where a great many fine large quarts lodes can be seen. Most of them contain specular iron near the surface, and, in some instances, carry as it were a leader of soft clay-slate, impregnated with blue and green carbonates of copper and purple copper ore. In the great quarts lode at Horse Island, the carbonates and purple copper ore are found disseminated throughout the lode. The quartx at surface does not look at all promising for making much copper; in fact, a stranger would think very little of it, but I have taken particular notice of it, and I find that at a few fathoms below the surface, particularly where it may be seen cropping out at surface, the lode has quite a different appearance; the carbonates get less pientiful, and the rich purple ores precominate, and it is my candid opinion that these lodes will in depth produce immense quantities of copper pyrites.

The Audley property abounds in mineral veins; some contain purple ores, and others rich copper pyrites. Sea Horse Island and Ballycumisk, two valuable mineral properties. Look at the foot of Mount Gabriel, and, again, on the properties of Messes. Hull and Hungerford, and in the neighbourhood of Goteen, and you may find numerous veins of quarts. some of great width, producing rich copper ores, and others, as before stated, looking very hard and unproductive at surface. However, I feel confident that a great many of these quarts lodes will, if fairly developed, prove very remunerative in deptit.

During the few months I was engaged in exploring, inspecting, surveying, and reporting on mines and minerals, in this part of Cork (Ballydehob), I had frequent opportunities of examining other districts besides the one in which I was at first called on to examine. However, takin

"THE SLATE TRADE,-No. II."

"THE SLATE TRADE.—No. II."

Sin,—After an interval of nearly seven months, your correspondent, whom, to save space, I hereafter style "Y. C.," and who undertook to furnish you with a series of papers on the Slate Trade, sends you his second contribution, headed as above, and inserted in your Journal of Nov. 29. He closes the latter with the promise, in his next, to "advert to the other important points connected with working quarries, cost of transit, royalty," &c.
Charitably disposed, I have been anxiously looking out for the fulfilment of that promise, hoping that "Y. C." would supply you with information compiled with greater care than he displayed in his first production (Slate Trade—No. I., published May 17 last), and that I might therein find points to some extent mitigating the high degree of unfairness of the means he adopted, in the so-called No. II., to support the errors he promulgated in No. I. I have a great disinclination to enter into controversy with a correspondent whom you knowed by admitting his contributions into your valuable Journat; but as his No. II. is but a tirade against myself and others who gently dealt with the errors he committed in No. I; and as silence on my purt might be construed into an acquiescence in his remaks, I feel it due to your readers, as well as to myself, to break this silence. If "Slate Trade—No. II." be really the production of the same correspondent who supplied you with No. I. he has laid himself open to a severe rebuke; for he has recourse to not only deliberately misquoting that which has been replied to him, but even that which had been written by himself. My object in addressing you is not so much to reply to "Y. C." as to support the truth of my previous observations, and to defend my knowledge of the facts stated in my letters which appeared in your Journals of May 24 and Sept. 27 last. To these I beg to refer those of your readers who take an interest in and understand the subject of the Slate Trade. To such readers as wish only to satisfy a morbid taste

the other and, adopting and taking creat to minesel for the info-mation and correspondence of the substitutions supplied by Mr. Evan Hopkins and Mr. Fritehard's notes to you, published respectively on May 24 and 31, and Dec. 13.

The error of most general interest committed in "Slate Trade—No. I." is "Y. C.'s" assertion that "slate is only produced in the British Isies." His attempt in No. II. to make it appear that his remarks on the "character and cleavage of the slate-rock found in Wales," were not confined to a comparison with Irisb, Scotch, and Cornish slates, does not in any way improve my estimate of his knowledge of the production of slate. It amounts simply to an admission that, as far as he knows, Mr. Evan Hopkins and myself may be right in stating that roofing slate is found also in many other parts of the world north of the equator.

Even in the home slate trade, to which, I should think, his papers were intended to be principally devoted, he has made a great mistake in omitting all allusion to the slate of Cumberland and Westmoreland. The invaluable papers containing the results stated by Professors M'Coy and Rev. A. Sedgwick, on the May Hill sandstone and palsozoic system of England, and read before the Geological Society Nov. 3, 1852; also the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under the direction of the last Sir Hearty De la Beehe, will convince your more studious readers that the importance of the slate revelus in Cumberland, &c., gave rise to the division of the slate rost into Cambria and Cumberland, &c., gave rise to the division of the slate rost into Cambria and Cumbrian systems. Confining myself, however, to the purely mercantile question of the interest or value of the many well known deposits of roofing-slates, Imust refer "Y. C." and your readers to my remarks in the second paragraph of my letter, published May 24, in which I pointed out "that large exportations of slate take place from Wales," owing to "the facility with which the larger quarries are able to produce the article, and

stances is chiefly attributable the new superior commercial importance of the Fearbyn, Llamberris, and Feathning Quarries over all others now endeavouring to compete with them.—Feb. 2. [70 be continued in next work's Mining Journal.] On Hano.

EAST ROSEWARNE.

RAST ROSEWARNE.

Sin,—The public are now very wisely sitting loose to foreign mining schemes, and investing largely in British dividend and progressive mines. This has given an impetus to mining, and all that is now required is that purchasers should be fully protected, and faithfully dealt with about their property, having the simple truth told them through your more than ever valuable Journal. There have been several good progressive mines suffering through the poverty of their shareholders, and until this day (Jan. 31) East Rosewarne was one of them. It has long been abackled through the unfortunate position of the principal shareholder, 1200 shares standing in his name. The assignees having relinquished all claim thereto, they have been taken up by the largest dealer in mines on the Stock Exchange, the most extensive foundrymen in Corawall, and a private gentleman, who are about placing the mine in Mr. King's offices, that it may be worked beneaforth by an energetic committee therefrom. These gentlemen had scarcely arranged to do this, when they were startled by the news that one-third of their ampling had fetched 201, 10s. per four; while the whole parcel of ore averaged 121. 10s. (see Journal of this date), which very valuable ore came from the 12 fm. level, where they have passed through the ages of a bunch, and which they have again just met with in the 22, and that earlier than they expected. To those persons who are shareholders, and others desiring information, the following extract from a report, by Capt. Charles Thomas, of Dolosath, will be very acceptable; but it should be premised that this gentleman's reports will generally bear an addition of 10 per cent., and yet be within the truth:—

"East Rosewarne is eastward or near the Rosewarne United, and I would remark that the same clvan course which intersects the Rosewarne Lond, and where the greatest riches have been found, also intersects the Rosewarne is and have the greatest riches have been found, also intersects the Rosewarne Lond, and where

FORT BOWEN MINE, AND ITS MANAGEMENT.

-Your Journal of Nov. 8 contains various notices of this "more sinned against nning" mine. There are, however, two letters, which in fairness I can hardly than sinning "mine. There are, however, two letters, which in fairness I can hardly let pass without offering some remarks. One from Dr. Collyer, and the other from another medical gentleman, Dr. Colston: one putting the adventure down as being "as fatile an undertaking as was ever presented to the public;" and the other expressing his satisfaction, that if he were sent out "it would be attended with much benefit to the company, and greatly assist in developing the riches of the Fort Bowen Mine." Now, the latter doctor has had, certainly, a much longer experience of this country than the former—about two years to six weeks; but if the hapless patient has become like the "sick man," requiring the aid of the medicos, and they should be found differing so materially, the result of what must happen "when doctor differ." I presume is inevitable.

It is wonderful to see how Dr. Collver can, with such "transmutable facility,"

his matisfaction, that I be were verif out." It would be attended with much benefit to ecompany, and greatly assist in developing the riches of the Fort Rowen Mine." Now, the latter doctor has had, certainly, a much longer experience of this country to the company of the property of the country of the company of the property of the country of the co

The same

his one would have been sent out; for among a number of men, accidents and illness will occur requiring medical aid. There is a college of medicine and surgery at Carthagena, and as the students there are naturally better acquainted with the discases pscaliar to this occurry than those in England, most probably I shall obtain a medical gentleman from that place soon.

To conclude, Sir, I can assure your veaders interested in the Fort Bowen property that the simple reason why the mine has not long cre this taken up a position among the dividend-paying once is the unfortunate ohoice of agentar or managers. Capt. Tregoning was the first that really set about doing mything at all; his predecessors were always running a much in some other direction. Residing at Colon, 70 miles off, seemed a favourite mode of conducting affairs. At the outset the company, from the most liberal spirit, sent out such large supplies of good things, that their officers could not withstand the temptation of finishing them off fast; and that took a long time—rioting, di unkeaness, and death ruled the day.

Then came an interregnum; anon another manager came out, but no sooner did he find that good lode stuff was hit upon than off he ran back to London, leaving the Garanasa to fill boxes, and send them after him, which, of course, they did, and, to his great mortification, cheated him. It did not occur to him to stop and fill the boxes himself first, if he was bent upon running away; but why it did not occur to him to work the mine, as he was sent out to do, I am at a loss to say.

Dr. Collyer must not allow the name of Fort Bowen to sgitate him so much. Some time ago Passch had a picture of Lord John running away after chalking up "No Popery" on Cardinal Wiseman's door. I wonder what would be the fate of the little boy (if caught) who should write "Fort Bowen To and any after chalking up "No Popery" on Cardinal Wiseman's door. I wonder what would be the fate of the little boy (if caught) who should write "Fort Bowen" on the door of No. 3,

Meetings at Mining Companies.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINING COMPANY.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED MINING COMPANY.

The quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Austinfriars, on Thursday,—Mr. R. C. Hanan in the chair.

Mr. Charles (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last, which were confirmed.

The Chairman said he was exceeding glad to meet the shareholders to give an account of their stewardship, and which would be found embodied in the report, which he would call upon the secretary to read.

Mr. Charles then read the following reports:—
Your committee have once more the pleasure of reporting the progress of your affairs since the last meeting, and are happy to state that the operations at the mines have progressed to their entire satisfaction during the past quarter. The resolutions passed by you at the special general meeting, for reducing the number of shares, and altering the rules in conformity therewith, have been carried into effect. There as a balance of 1500 shares now standing in the names of your committee, and a resolution will be laid before you to decide how you will dispose of them. There are 210 shares still before the Stannaries Court, but, from the aitered state of our affairs, the calls due thereon are secure.

Share Accourt—In consequence of the numerous exposures which have lately been before the public, your committee have requested your auditors to examine closely—the share ledger, and the result was, as anticipated, that your books are strictly correct.

elosely, the share ledger, and the result was, as anticipated, that your books strictly correct.

Tax Mines.—It must be satisfactory to know that the improvement noticed in the last report has continued, and every fortnightly report brings intelligence that new objects pregnant with interest are being opened out. During the last quarter the plant has been thoroughly reprired, and new erections, as well as extensions, have been carried out, to meet the requirements of the mines; it has been done at considerable cost, but was imperatively necessary for the vigorous development of your property. Whilst your affairs were so pressed with difficulties, we were obliged to defer doing many things till more asuplicious times, and which have now been done; but for the expenditure appertaining to this, your committee would have had the satisfaction of reporting that a profit had been made. The object of your committee, however, has been to work your property thoroughly, rather than to announce profits prematurely.

Start as a constant of the start of the star

sannot fail to exercise a beneficial effect on the returns, as soon as the course of perly opened out.

Standar's & Wheal Elizabeth Shafts.—At the former shafts cross-cuts have been extended south, and, as was anticipated, the south lode has been intersected, which is a most important feature, as it is standing entire for the greater part of the length of the mines, being parallel, and within a short distance from the old workings, it can be saily commanded therefrom; this is also a most important feature in the property. At Wheal Elizabeth, the south lode has been cut in the 68, and promises to be of great assistance to the property.—North Lode: The 75 at this shaft has been extended some distance west through a good lode; and the 36 has been extended both east and west on the course of a good to e. As this part of your property is being extended west in virgin ground; the importance of this mine is also apparent. The plant and dressing apparatus are in good order, and fully equal to the requirements of the mines.

plant and dressing apparatus are in good order, and fully equal to the requirements of the mines.

Fixaxcss.—The cash account is closed to the end of the past year, and shows that calls to the amount of 1783. 18s. have been received during the quarter, and since that time 384. 15s.—to be less of tim ores for the quarter realised 2773. 9s. 6d., and for the corresponding quarter of last year to the quarter realised 2773. 9s. 6d., and for the corresponding quarter of last year to 1299. 5s. 3d., being an increase of 1484. 4s. 1d. Total value of tim sales for 1856, 2890. 9s. 3d.; total for 1835, 60594. 3s. 3d.; showing an increase of 1831. 1s. on the year. The returns for January, 1857, to 1033. 8s. 7d., showing an increase over the corresponding month of last year of 121. 3s. 9d.; and your committee hope, from the general appearance of the mines, that the increase for the current year will be still more striking in its results.

Awarra AND LIABLIFIELS.—Wishing to give you the latest information on this head, the account is brought down to Tuesday, Feb. 3. The balance in the bank at that was, 334. 1s. 11d., and the arrears of calls, which are indisputably good, to 521. 9s., and for shares, say, 1390.; total, 2316. 1os. 11d. The liabilities to merchants are 25922. 2s., and sundries to 450d.—total, 2352. 2s. says large of your property, and they hope that, at the next general meeting, to be able to report still more favourably of your affairs; as, on reviewing the numerous objects now being explored in the different parts of this very extensive property, they feel assured that an energetic development only is wanted to bring these tin mines to rank with the most productive for that mineral in the country of Cornwall.

Feb. 4.—In my report for the general meeting, I beg to notice that at the eastern most on Northean's add and the 25t.

with the most productive for that mineral in the county of Cornwall.

Fig. 4.—In my report for the general meeting, I beg to notice that at the eastern part or Northey's shaft we are opening out good tin ground in the 86, also in the 76; the last few fathoms driving has been productive. In the 56 we have, as reported before, cut the ground through from the north to the south lode, which has ventilated and thrown great light on this part of the mine by cutting two other lodes of great promise, and we have just commenced to extend on the course of them, by which, from present appearances, we shall be opening out much new tin ground. In the 36, driving east on the south lode, we shall so opening out much new tin ground. In the 36, driving east on the south lode, we shall so make the sum of the whole the edit level. We propose, as soon as this level is under the shaft, to rise towards it; when this is communicated, we shall soon extend east to the new incline shaft, sunk by the West Polgooth adventurers, which will be an excellent wagon road for discharging the stuff almost to any extent; therefore, we shall soon be throwing opens a new and extensive working in this direction, above the 36, and the other levels will come on in rotation. In the western part, or Wheal Elizabeth shaft, we find the lode in the bottom level has strong and healthy appearance—good work for tin, and promises to make deep and lasting. In the 78 fm. level, driving west, the lode is 1½ foot wide, good work. At Standley's and Pool's shafts, we have intersected the south lode at various levels, but have not extended on it much as yet, thiterto we have found but little tin where the lasting. In the 76 fm, level, driving west, the lode is 1½ foot wide, good work. At Standley's and Pool's shafts, we have intersected the south lode at various levels, but have not extended on it much as yet; hitherto we have found but little tin where it is intersected, though I have no doubt shoots of tin will be found on this lode by exploring it. The various stopes and tribute pitches are producing just the same quantities of tin as some months past. The substance of a report may be given in a few words, by saying we shall go on with the returns, paying the monthly cost while we are laying open the extensive objects both east and west, and our perseverance will be rewarded with a good and lasting mine. The machinery is in good order. We propose putting on more heads shortly to the stamping engine; this will not be attended with much extra cost, as we have axles, &e., on the mine. During the last few months we have not only increased our turork cost in exploring, but have been doing much surface work; consequently, our timber bills, &e., have been more than the regular cost. We have also been repairing three or four badly constructed bolicrs, which have cost nearly 2001. Independent of these extras, we have covered the cost-sheets with the returns since your last general meeting.—J. When.

A statement of accounts from Sept. 30 to Dec. 31, 1850, was submitted, from which

Balance at banker's.....

The estimated accounts of assets and liabilities showed a balance of inhilities over assets of 4501. 1ts. 1d. The sales of its from Jan, to Dec, amount to 78901. 9s. 3d. A PROPERTOR wished to know whether the value of the plant was the same? The CHAIRMAN said, from the additions that had been made it was more, Mr. CHAIRMAN said, from the additions that had been made it was more, Mr. CHAIRMAN said, he would put it at the same as in the last account—viz., 60001. The CHAIRMAN boyed the report of the committee fully embodied the account of the duties they had to perform on behalf of the shareholders, and he trusted it would be perfectly satisfactory to all, and it was now his pleasing duty to submit the first resolution.

onation.
Mr. Yersersy then proposed, and Mr. Williamson seconded, the following reso-nation:—"That the reports of the committee and Capt. Webb, together with the ne-ounts as presented this day, and certified by the auditors, be passed and adopted; and that the same be printed and sent to every shareholder.

Mr. Nicholls (the auditor) said he had very carefully examined the accounts, and found them kept as straightforward as possible.

The resolution was then unanimously carried.

The resolution was then unanimously carried.

The Chairman said the next subject was to deal with the shares alluded to at the last meeting, and which was held in trust by the committee, who were of opinion that the time had arrived when they ought to be offered pro rate to the existing shareholders. (Hear.) But it was for them to consider the most advisable course to adopt, as the committee considered they ought to have the benefit of them. They were estimated in the last account at 1l. per share, as that did not bind them to any price, as it was for the shareholders to decide the sum to be fixed. The opinion of the committee was to offer them at 1l. per share, as the price at the present time was from 23s. to 25s.; it was, however, a question that must be left to the shareholders. Mr. Jiskuss felt satisfied no one conid object to paying 1l. per share; he would, therefore, propose the following resolution:—"That the shares now standing in the names of the committee, being after the rate of one share to cvery ten now held, be offered, pro rate, to the existing shareholders at 20s, per share; but unless the offer of such shares is accepted on or before the 24th inst., the committee are hereby empowered to dispose of such shares for the benefit of the company."

Mr. Nickolls seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. A Phoreurorow whiseld to know the number of shares now before the Stannaries Court! The Chairman replied, 210; but from the improved aspect of affairs, there was no doubt the calls would be paid, as in fact they were worth considerably more than the amount due.

Mr. J. H. Ternenberger and the first the preve worth considerably more than the amount due.

Mr. Nickolla seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

A Phoprastron wished to know the number of shares now before the Stannaries Court!

The Charman's regified, 210; but from the improved aspect of affairs, there was no doubt the ceals would be paid, as in fact they were worth considerably more than the amount due.

Mr. J. H. Thenershukers said that after the allotment of the shares held in trust by the committee, he believed there would be 60 left, which could not be divided; he would, therefore, propose that they be soid for the benefit of the company.

Mr. Charles said he had a suggestion to offer upon that subject; there was a sum of money entered in the proceedings as remuneration for their small subject; there was a sum of money entered in the proceedings as remuneration for their small subject; there was a small and never received 1s., although there was not a better committee of management in the City of London. (Hear.) And their scats for the first few months had not been beds of roses; he would, therefore, suggest that the 60 shares be offered to them as a small remuneration for their services up to the present time. (Cheers.)

Mr. J. H. Tarkershersh had much pleasure in moving the following resolution:—"That as there are 1,500 shares scaled with the shareholders will absorb 1330 shares, leaving a balance of 60 shares, that the said 60 shares be offered to the committee as a small acknowledgement of their past services on behalf of the shareholders in these mines." (Hear.)

Mr. Patrox was an original holder of shares, and was glad of the opportunity of seconding the resolution. He knew what the former committee had done, and be believed the business was never conducted better than by the gentlemen who now filled that office. (Cheers.) The resolution was then unanimously carried.

The Charman said he felt exceedingly flattered by the kind ebullition of feeling exhibited, and which he was certain must be entertained by the whole of the committee. He could not say that the subject was un

GREAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Old Broad-street, on Thursday—Mr. C. R. Read in the chair.

Mr. Manusz read the notice convening the meeting and the reports, from which

A special general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, Old Broad-street, on Thursday—Mr. G. E. Kans in the chair.

Mr. Mavux treat the notice convening the meeting and the reports, from which the following is condensed:—

Mr. Mavux, in his report, says—" Although I gave you, in my report in Dec. last, a pretty comprehensive account of my views of the importance and position and effect of the several junctions, expectaging the product of the provision of the several junctions, expectaging the product of the provision of the several products of the provision of the several broadcast of the product of the provision of the several branches of the great lode, the intersection of other lodes with it in depth, and the whole geological construction and mineralogical bearing of the strata, and from which I infer the probability of an early decovery of an inference of the provision of the several branches of the great lode, the intersection of other lodes with it in depth, and the whole geological construction and mineralogical bearing of the strata, and from which I infer the probability of an early decovery of an inference of the provision of

Your committee have, in compliance with the resolution referred to, taken the opinion of a competent authority upon points therein referred to, and, having well considered that opinion, have come to the conclusion that the reconstruction of this company is not practicable; they, therefore, looking at its present position (which they are bappy to say is improved very much), recommend that its working be continued until the authorised capital be fully raised, recommending the strictest economy in every department. A newsy responsibility rests upon your managing committee; this committee, therefore, trusts that the shareholders will promptly meet the calls as made, as by that means the success which may be fairly expected from the recent development in the 86 fm. level will be more speedily arrived at.—T. Lanner; W. Charles, J. Shillton: Fob. 4.

Mr. Surross having seconded the resolution it was carried unanimously. He hoped the suggestion for working the mine economically would be carried into effect, but he did not consider they had a competent committee of management, as Mr. Lamber;

the suggestion for working the mine economically would be carried into effect, but he did not consider they had a competent committee of management, as Mr. Lambert neglected to attend and Mr. Freeman refused to attend; consequently the whole duty devolved upon the chairman and Mr. England. He wished to have an efficient committee consisting of five members, and for that purpose they must have the qualification reduced, or they would only be tossing the committee from one to the other. Mr. Shipton concluded by a violent attack, in his usual style, upon Mr. Shaw, the upperground captain, accusing him with a long list of improper charges.

Mr. MANUEL answered the various charges brought agriast Mr. Shaw in a very mainfeatory manner.

Mr. Coxinkan considered the report of the committee of investigation was very bad for the committee of management, as it might render them responsible for the 4000, the company was in debt. The reports seemed to give good prospects, but it was not the first of the same sort they had heard. They were always showing improvements, and promises of improvements, but as the committee of investigation had come forward with such a very quiet resolution, he did think there was something in the mine. He wished to know how they intended to go on, as he supposed the debt was not much reduced, and the mine was not worked under the Cost-book System, nor registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act? He had heard that a number of hands were working in unprofitable parts of the mine.

Mr. ENGLAND replied, that as fasts sthey could salk committee were removing the men to the profitable parts of the mine.

The CHAIRMAN said with regard to the funds they could still call up 41004, upon the new shares, and they could only urge the shareholders to pay up the calls as soon as possible. From the excellent condition of the mine, he had great hopes of being able soon to place the 5000 shares on hand. They had sold 994, worth of ore last Thursday, and would be able to carry on the operations without difficult

was for the benefit of the concern.

The Charman's remarked that Capt. Bice's report stated that he had 95 to 100 tons ready to draw to surrices, and he expected the next sampling would be 200 tons, for which they hoped to get a better price, so that there was every prospect of being put into funds.

Mr. Exoland said, with reference to Mr. Shipton's observations about Mr. Shaw, that gentleman could at any time get a better situation, and he considered it the daty of any shareholder who made such statement to represent their complaint in the first instance to the committee of management, as it was in their province, and it would be remedy any improper conduct. [Hear.] He could mention mount they neglected to remedy any improper conduct. [Hear.] He could mention mount they neglected to the machinery, and which had stopped the working of the mise only a few hours instead of several days, which would have been the case if they had not had a practical man on the spot. Although they were working of the mine only a few hours instead of several days, which would have been the case if they had not had a practical man on the spot. Although they were working old machinery, there had not been a single charge for an engineer, except for materials, since Mr. Shaw had been on the mine. He knew Mr. Shaw disbursed the money with the greatest economy.

Mr. Shirpton said he heard the tributers received more money than they ought, and that there was a debt owing from the workmen of upwards of 10001., which arose through Mr. Shaw paying them instead of the mining capitaln.

Mr. Exoland reports, that if Mr. Shaw had not superintended the payment the debt would have been more than double. It was the custom of the county to give subsist, and if they did not do it they would never have the mine opened. He (Mr. England) considered it would be a great calamity to the adventurers to lose the services of Mr. Shaw. With regard to the number of directors, be considered by quite sufficient, and although he might be glad to see othersjoin, he

seconded and carried with appliause.—The proceedings then terminated, which was seconding and descending shafts of mines, consisting in a novel application and arrangement of sustaining boits or bars, to be used in connection with the guide or conducting rods in the shafts of mines, in such a manner that any accident which may arriee or occur from the breakage or absence of the winding rope may be instantly provided for, or arrested, by the action of such sustaining boits or bars at once securing the eage in any situation in the shaft in which it may be. These spring boits are saffixed upon the under or inside of the roof or covering of the cage and are projected by means of springs from each end of the cage outwards to wards the walls of the shaft, upon which are fixed the conducting rods, extending from the top to the bottom of the shaft, and down which the cage is conducted. The face or outer plane of these conducting rods are recessed in wedge-shaped notehes (forming steps or bearings about a foot or so apart) continuously from end to end, which are for the reception of the bolts when any accident or other requirement occurs. The bolts are connected together by means of a chain or band, the middle of which is drawn through the centre of the roof of the cage, and between two friction or guide pulleys-secured the reto, at which part it is sattached by a hook or other wise to the winding rope, band, or chain. It will now be evident that when the full weight or strain of the cage is exerted upon the winding rope, the bolt springs will be compressed and the bolts of wawn in wards from the notched face of the conducting rods, thus allowing the cage to ascend or descend freely, but upon the event of the rope breaking, slipping off the winding drum, or other such accident occurring, the springs will be released from the winding drum, or other such accident occurring, the springs will be released from the winding drum, or other such accident occurring, the springs will be released from the winding drum, or other suc

LEAD MINING IN SPAIN.—We have just received Mr. J. L. Thomas's "Notes on the Lead Mining District of Linares," being the result of a three years' residence therein as superintendent of Las Infantas Mines. The information contained is of a very valuable and interesting character, and will be fully referred to in our next Journal.

THAMES GENERAL STEAM-BOAT COMPANY .- The success of the London General Omnibus Company has led to the establishment of a similar enterprise for working the steam-boats of the River Thames. It is proposed, in the first instance, to unite the Iron Steam-boat Company and the Citizen Steam-boat Company, which together possess a fast fleet of 27 boats. That an increased amount of profit will be

to unite the Iron Steam-boat Company and the Citizen Steam-boat Company, which together possess a fast fleet of 27 boats. That an increased amount of profit will be realised in apparent, since the two managements, two ostabilahments, &c., being combined, will require little more than half the expenditure. The average of five years working show that the number annually conveyed by each company exceeds 4,600,000. It is proposed to greatly extend the system of ferzying from one side of the river the other, which will be another source of profit, and by improvements contemplated in the arrangements of the boats, it is anticipated that the withdrawal of passenger from the river, which now take place in the winter, will be prevented. The results obtained by the different industrial undertakings which have recently amalgamated, prove that in certain enterprises centralisation presents andoubted advantages, and this is especially the case as regards becomotion, in which increased facilities have from time to time been afforded. The portion of profits divisible among the shareholders is 97 per cent., September 10 per secret to the gerant.

WYLD'S MAPS.—A New Map of London, divided into postal districts, has just been isaned by Mr. Wyld, of Charing-cross. The different divisions are clearly defined and distinctly coloured, so as to render the new arrangement more popular and intelligible. The positions of the various receiving houses is likewise siven, distinguishing those which have ton and eight collections and deliveries adily, as well as the London district, and the position of the, newly-constructed pillar boxes. The system of dividing those which have to made and the easily understood by the most simple comprehension, and will enable correspondents to facilitate the acritic, most simple comprehension, and will enable correspondents to facilitate the acritic, and reduce the delay and labour attendant on it at the General Post Office. Mr. Wyld has likewise published two maps, from elaborate surveys, the one of Persia

The DowLAIS IRON COMPANY are preparing to sink a new suite of coal pits, near the deep limit of their mineral field, at Vochryw, on the side of Gelligaer mountain, which will enable them to win 1000 acres of virgin coal, containing at least thirty millions of tons. The consumption of this gignntic establishment is about half a million tons per annum,—Star of Guest.

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QUARTZ CRUSHING IN CALIFORNIA.

In again referring to the California Water Company, it is only necessity

QUARTZ CRUSHING IN CALIFORNIA.

In again referring to the California Water Company, it is only necessary to refer to the rejorts recently received from that State, to prove that our previous statements with respect to the importance of a continuous supply of water, has been fully confirmed. The yield of gold appears to be increasing in magnitude—water alone being wanted to make it coorm.ous. We can, therefore, with confidence refer to the previous remarks we considered it our duty to make upon the subject, as beneficial to mining. The English company now before the public, and which we believe to be a legitimate undertaking, exhibits prospects of success above the ordinary speculations submitted to capitalists; but the various statements apublished in the Californian papers, received by the last mail, are the best evidence of the great value of an efficient water supply:

MARIFORA COUNTY.—Many miners have come in from the north during the last month. The late rains seem to have revived the drooping spirits of all; and there now is some little encouragement for those who have endured the long season of dry weather. New buildings are in progress of crection in most of the mining camps, and everything indicates the coasing of better times. Water is all we need at present; and we venture to predict that a ditch will be commenced by another spring—not by capitalists, for we expect nothing from them—but by the labouring menerate folly of expecting anything from them. But by the labouring menerate folly of expecting anything from them.

Nexada Countr Quartz Mills.—On the Allison ranch is one of the most substantial and best arranged mills in the district, and the ledge of quartz exceedingly rick. The vein has been laid open, or exeavated, iron the surface, and consequently developed, for a length of 450 foot. It raus nearly parallel with Wolf Crock, and the outcrop is only a few yards from its bed. The underlysis about 75 to the west, and at present the mines is worked by means of some four or five shafts, having dept

ON GOLD IN THE FORM OF MALLEABLE SPONGE.—Of late years, gold in a peculiar state of aggregation has been imported from America for the use of the dentists, and sold at prices between from 7l. to 8l. per ounce. The gold is in the form of flat cakes, about two-tenths of an inch thick, and has a reddish brown colour and peculiar spongy texture. By the force of the fingers it can be welded or kneaded into a pellet without crumbling, and becomes by the pressure of a tool nearly as solid as ordinary gold. It is therefore well adapted for dental purposas. The process by which it is said to be made is patented in America, and consists in repeatedly dissolving, precipitating, amalgamating, heating, &c., so extraordinary that it is probably only put forward to deter others making it. On trial, gold of a similar spongy character was obtained by the following method:—Gold free from copper is dissolved in nitro-hydrochloric acid, keeping an excess of gold in the solution towards the close of the operation, so as to get rid of all nitric acid and avoid subsequent evaporation; any chloride of silver present is filtered off. The solution of gold is now placed in a flat-bottomed vessel and heated, and a strong solution of oxalic acid added; in a few hours the whole gold is deposited, and the supernatant liquid may be decanted off, taking care all the time not to disturb the gold at the bottom, and the vessel is then several times filled up with boiling water and decanted until the last washings contain no more oxalic acid. The gold is now carefully slipped on to a piece of filtering paper, and by means of a spatula gently pressed into the form of the desired cake, but somewhat thicker; it is then removed to a porcelain crucible, and heated for a short time below a red heat, when it shrinks in dimensions, becomes coherent, and is similar to the American product in properties. As the American gold is of a reddish hue, it is probably precipitated by protosulphate of iron, and not by oxalic acid.—D. Fornes, F.G.S.: Chemical Gazette

Iron in America.—From some recent advices, we learn that in Pennsylvania State alone there was produced last year nearly 450,000 tons of pig-iron; of manufactured iron, 227,837 tons, consisting of bars, sheets, plates, rods, &c. The entire production last year was 1,000,000 tons, whilst the consumption was only 1,386,000 tons—a fact in itself which, to a great extent, accounts for the unusually small demand for iron from this country. To show the progress the iron manufacture is making in the States, it need only be said that in 1856 it was as great as it was in this country 35 years ago. In 1810, the iron manufacturing power of the States was equal to no more than 50,000 tons in 12 months; in 1847 it had reached 800,000 tons, but again fell to 500,000 tons in 1853; since that year it has gone on steadily increasing. In Pennsylvania alone there are employed 40,000 persons, taking the furnaces, mills, and forges. The capital employed is estimated at more than 30,000,000% sterling.

capital employed is estimated at more than 30,000,000. sterling.

Perpetual Motion.—Mr. Duncan Lang, Greenock, patented, but failed to file a complete specification, for an invention for acting upon the common atmosphere, accumulated or collected in vessels of any regular internal form, and of any dimensions requisite for the purpose to which it may be sought to apply it as a motive power, in such a manner as to produce a constant pressure, and cause it to act similar to steam in propelling machinery, or generally as a propelling power. The arrangement, giving a general view of the parts as in operation, is the air-holder, in this case a cylindrical vessel, with hemispherical ends, being among the best forms for giving strength where a powerful machine is desiderated; a revolving screw shaft passing longitudinally through its centre, and supported in bearings at each end; on it the air presser travels, having valves opening to either side, according to the direction of its movement, for regulating the pressure, by a release of the surplus power into the space it leaves by its travel, on whatever side it may be working from. The shaft is turned by a ratchet lever, or ratchet levers, at each side of its ends, for alternating the action of the presser, as either side of the vessel becomes in turn emptied of the air for the time acted on. With the two they are so arranged, that while one is turning the shaft, causing the pressure, the other vibrates loose till the presser requires to be traversed in the opposite direction, when the latter is brought into action and the former released. They are wrought either directly from the ordinary shaft of the engine by an eccentric connection, or from any of the other moving parts in the same relation, according to the construction of engine, with an arrangement for reversing the levers and alternating the travel of the air presser. The cylinder and its arrangements, or any other reciprocating or rotatory machinery, with its necessary connections for completing the engine, co

the alternate action of the presser reverses their positions. Valves, also, are mounted on the ends of the air-holder for supplying it from the external atmosphere, and others for the escapement of the extra pressure. It will be obvious that the machinery employed may be modified in a variety of ways, as motive-power engines usually are, to suit all modes of application for manufacture, or transit by sea or land, for the furtherance and extension of commercial interests and dealings, superseding, as an invention for these purposes, in efficiency and power all other engines in actual use.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

COAL MINING —At the Manchester Geological Society meeting, on Tuesday (Captain Brown in the chair), Mr. E. W. Binney read a paper on the effects produced by working higher seams of coal before those lying under, and vice versus. He said in the drawing up of most of the leases of coal mines in Lancashire, where several seams, one above another, were leased, it had been usual to stipulate that the higher seam should be worked in advance of the lower, the lawyers supposing that the working of the lower seam first would injure the upper one. He then read extracts from a paper by Mr. George Elliott, lately published in the fourth volume of the transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers, which contained that gentleman's observations on the effect produced on beds of coal by working away the over or under-lying seams first, at the collieries of Monkwearmouth, Usworth, and these belonging to the Marchioness of Londonderry. He came to the conclusion that very different effects were produced by working seams at different depths, for while at Monkwearmouth, the working away of the upper seam improved the lower, at the Usworth collieries it rendered the lower seam almost valueless. Several coalowners took part in a short discussion which followed the reading of this paper.—Mr. Roberts stated that, in Staffordshire the lower seams were first worked.—Mr. Blackburn said, his experience was, that the coal should be got first from the upper mines, but he thought it was impossible to make a rule applicable to every case.—Mr. Binney said, it was on this account that he found fault with the lawyers, who enforced one rule in the leases in all cases.—On the suggestion of Captain Brown, the subject was adjourned for further discussion, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to Mr. Binney.

IMPORTANT TO MINING SHARRBROKERS.—At the City Sheriffs' Court an action was brought, Sharpe v. Stockwell. The amount sought to be recovered was small, but the principle involved was of some importance. It appeared by the evidence that the plaintiff, who is a mining agent, had been employed by a client to purchase some shares in the Rorrington Mine, and applied, in September last, to the defendant, a sharebroker, and purchased a number of shares at 4d. each. It appeared, however, that in August it had been determined to wind-up the affairs of the company; and it was then resolved that no further shares should be transferred, but that the shareholders should have the option of taking shares in a new scheme under a more favourable lease, or of abandoning their shares, taking their interest in the machinery, but by the circular issued the adventurers were to elect before a certain day. In the present instance, the shareholder had not taken any notice of this, either assenting or dissenting; and the shares were sold to plaintiff, who applied to have them registered, but was then told of the resolution of the committee to wind-up the affairs, and that the holder of the shares had ceased to have any interest in the company, not having replied to the circular. It was contended for the plaintiff that he had been deceived, and that the shares were useless. For the defence, it was contended that the shares were of value, as the holder would, at all events, be interested in the machinery, and that although the shares could not be transferred, the seller would be held entitled as a trustee for the buyer, so that actually the shares retained a value. His Honour (Mr. Pondergast) said he did not think that there had been any deception, but that both parties considered the shares were of some value; but it was clear they were not, excepting to the person holding them at the time the company broke up; for the shares could not be transferred, and he was satisfied that no court of equity would interfere in such a case. He held tha

case. He held that there was no legal consideration, and that plaintiff was entitled to recover back the amount paid. Judgment for plaintiff.

Messrs, Powell and Cooke have forwarded us the following remarks apon the business of the week:—

A large amount of business has been done during the week in dividend and progressive mines, and a considerable advance in price has taken place in several instances—Devon Great Consols from 435 to 430; South Frances, 330 to 365; North Frances, 13 to 20; Great Alfred, 10½ to 12½; Wheal Edward, 3½ to 4; East Russell, 7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d., 18s. 6d.; Alfred Consols, 2½ to 23; Est. Day United, 1 to 1½; Besides the above, the following are the mines that have been chiefly dealt in; South Carn Brea at 8 to 8½; North Basset, 35 to 35½; East Russel, 57½ to 79; West Caradon, 145 to 150; South Condurrow, 8s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.: West Fower, 8½ to 9; Lady Bertha, 22s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.; Par Consols, 1½ to 13; Wheal Harriett, 2½ to 1½; East Alfred, 33s. to 36s.; Drake Walls, 2 to 2½; Tamar Consols, 1½ to 1½; West Park, 7, 74; 50.7½; Gt. Wh. Vor, 6½ to 6½; East Russell, ½ to 1; West Park, %. Having been fortunate on previous occasions in selecting mines that were likely to advance in price, we will again venture to name the following, as offering fair chances of a rise from the present price; Great Hewas, Drake Walls, West Fower, South Carn Brea, West Basset, 8t. Dar United, Wheal Harriett, Porkellis United, Kelly Bray, Great Wheal Alfred, East Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, Lady Bertha, and Wheal Kitty (8t. Agnes).

West Fower, South Carn Brea, West Basset, 8t. Dar United, Wheal Harriett, Porkellis United, Kelly Bray, Great Wheal Alfred, East Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, Lady Bertha, and Wheal Kitty (8t. Agnes).

West Fower, South Carn Brea, West Basset, 8t. Dar United, Wheal Harriett, Porkellis United, Kelly Bray, Great Wheal Alfred, East Rosewarne, Wheal Edward, Lady Bertha, and Wheal Kitty (8t. Agnes).

West Fower, South Carn Brea, West Basset, 8t. Dar United, Wheal Harriett, Porkellis United Bray, Can

In some of the lodes of the latter traversing the sett, offers a fair opportunity for an investment.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL shares have fluctuated during the week from 10s. to 20s. The late discovery in the 66, although not quite so good as it was, is still we are informed, worth 20d. per fm. If this continues, the mine will soon take a more favourable position in the estimation of the public than it has hitherto done.

The admission of British Mines to the Official List of the Stock Exchange has had a more beneficial effect than could ever have been anticipated. It is a great acquisition to the mining market generally, for all connected with the market participant, either directly or indirectly, in the operations of the embers of the stock Exchange. We consider that the recognition by that body of this branch of nome industry is one of the most interesting events in the annals of the mining market, tending, as it really does, to inspire confidence to those who are disposed to invest their capital in good dividend mines. During the few years' experience we have had of the market, we have not witnessed such a large amount of business doing as during the past few weeks, and we trust it will long continue. This may be ensured by a proper attention, on the part of the investors and their agents, to the class of mines selected for investment.

Messrs. Tredinnick and Co., in their "Subscription Circular," remark: Messrs. Tredinnick and Co., in their "Subscription Circular," remark:

"Buller is looking well eastward, especially the 60 fm. level, which yields a large duantity of native copper. Alfred Consols is also looking very well; the lode cast of cross-course is very productive, and every chance exists of a deposit of ore being laid of constant and the fact of the fatter dividends will range from 12s. 6d. to 15s. At Buller and lasset United, the lode in the engine-shaft improves daily. At Trelyon Consols, a same has been intersected with a rich branch of tin ore, 4 inches solid; the prospects generally are better, whilst dividends will shortly be resumed. Providence and Great ame that the shareholders are likely to be well remunerated for their outlay. At Carnewas, the north and south lodes continue equally productive for iron ore. At Great was, the north and south lodes continue equally productive for iron ore. At Great was, the north and south lodes continue equally productive for iron ore. At Great was, the north and south lodes continue equally productive for iron ore. At Great was, the north and south lodes continue equally productive for iron ore. At Great was, the north and south lodes continue equally productive for iron ore. At Great was, the north and south lodes continue equally productive for iron ore. At Great was, the north and south lodes continue equally productive for iron ore. At Great was, the north and south lodes continue equally productive for iron ore. At Great was, the north and south lodes continue equally productive for iron ore. At Great was, the north and south lodes continue equally productive for iron ore. At Great was, the north and south lodes continue equally productive for iron ore. At Great was, the north and south lodes continue equally productive for iron ore. At Great was, the north and south lodes on the remarked of their outlay. At Carnewas, the north and the shareholders are likely to be well and the shareholders are likely to be well and the shareholders are likely to be well

MINING NOTABILIA. [RETRACTS PROM OUR O. GERRY

EAST WHEAL MARGARET has wonderfully improved at almost all points, and will make from 500L to 700L profit this querier, after which it will be amongst the regular dividend-paying mines.

WHEAL MARGARET is looking well, and so are all the mines in the Le-

last district.

TREVONE CONSOLS (Padstow) is daily improving, and although it has been only in work a few months, the present company have built the smiths' shop, changing-house for the men, office, &c., and broken a pile of rich copper and silver-lead ores, so that before the mine has been in operation eight months several hundred pounds worth of ores will be sampled; and from the beautiful strata and conjection auture of the ground, together with the regular underlie of the lodes, intersected with so many cross-courses, all rich for silver-lead ore, a lasting dividend-paying mine is fairly expected. This mine was worked upwards of 40 years since, but the agent not understanding his business, or for some unaccountable reason, had the levels driven, leaving the mineral standing as now feand, consequently a dividend will soon to declared.

Date Mayer — There is a further improvement in the lode in the 23.

is fairly expected. This mine was worked upwards of 40 years since, but the agent not understanding his business, or for some unaccountable reason, had the levels driven, leaving the mineral standing as now found, consequently a dividend will some be declared.

Dale Mine.—There is a further improvement in the lode in the 33 north, and in addition an important lode has been discovered in the 26. The mine is looking well throughout, and the next sampling will be nearly double the last.

A sett of the once famous old mines known as the Rosewall Hill and Royaar Mines (which lie immediately to the west, and adjoining the 8t. Day Consols celebrated old mine) has been taken by an inductal party in the neighbourhood, and operations will be commenced, and that with success there can be no doubt. These mines yielded up to the time of their abandonment, which was 43 years ago, unwanted of 30 tons of tin monthly; and under all the disadvantages attendant upon a wing of 30 tons of tin monthly; and under all the disadvantages attendant upon a wing of more than 50 per cent. upon the old method, great improvements in the asserting—in short, more systematical underground working mines—imperfect pumping to mover, knowing nothing of the guide and skip for winding, which effects a saving of insort, more systematical underground working—the produce, too, with a saving of insort, more systematical underground working—the produce, too, with a saving of insort, more systematical underground working—the produce, too, with a saving of insort, more systematical underground working—the working mines—imperfect pumping bower, knowing not be produced, too, with a saving of more than 50 per cent. upon the working mines—imperfect pumping to the produce, too, with a saving of the sav

MINING IN JAMAICA.

MINING IN JAMAICA.

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Capt. F. C. Harpur, Jan. 9.—Stamford Hill: In reporting to you on the present occasion, I beg to say we are progressing with our different operations in the above mine as fast as ve possibly can. The lode in the stopes in the 22 continues regular, and is producing some good work for the dressing-floors. We have commenced sinking the winzs below the 33, now down about 4 fect, where we have cut the water, which I fear will oblige us to discontinue operations here for a short time, until the 46 is extended some few kins. north-east of shaft to drain the lode. In my last I informed you we had made the necessary communication with the shaft and the 46 cross-cut. When I made my report for the last half-yearly meeting, I fully thought to have seen this work accomplished at least two months before it was; unfortunately hard ground intervened, and retarded our progress, consequently we have not opened on the course of the lode in the 46, as far as we were led to anticipate some time since. I am, however, glad to be able to report that as far as we have gone (about 7 ft. north-east of shaft) the lode maintains its former size, character, and underiar, with well-defined walks, composed of spar, iron, and flookan, intermixed with yellow copper ore. I send a little for inspection; the No. 2 is from the footwall, and No. 3 from the hanging wall. I hope about 2 fms. further driving will bring us upon the shoot of orey ground gone below the 33. The level south-west of shaft is extended about 3 fms., where the lode is 7 ft. wide, presenting a favourable appearance, with yellow copper ore; this we think encouraging, as it shows the oray ground is lengthening westward in depth. I herewith enclose you a statement of ground opened for the past six months as follows:

Sunk in shaft 6 fms. 4 ft.; driven in cross-cut 28 fms. 5 ft.; dittoon the lode 13 fms. 3 ft.=149 fathoms.

ELLERISLIE AND BARDOWIE MINING COMPANY.—You will be pleased to hear that we have recovered the ground

wheat Jamaica Copper Company.—The mining agent, under date Jamaica Copper Company.—The mining agent, under date Jam, 6, writes as follows:—There is nothing of moment to communicate respecting the mine with the exception of a slight improvement in the 50, which I trust will continue. Ores dressed and ready for shipment, 41 tons 6 cwts. 0 qr. 16 lbs.

Mr. James Crofts' useful little Manual of Mining is increasing in popularity. The introduction of British Mines on the Stock Exchange has given an impetus to mineral adventure among a class who have hitherto abstained from speculating its mining enterprise. To these Mr. Crofts' work will be of great assistance, as, though it will not guide them in what undertakings to embark their capital, it layed own such plain and straightforward instructions that, if they are followed, much loss may be avoided. However speciously an adventure may be offered speculators will only have themselves to biame if they find themselves disappointed; as now, by some enquiry, and a little reading, they can, through the help of this book, obtain such aid as will enable them to judge the sound from the unsound, and the solid substance from the delusive shadow.

DUSTON IRON ORE COMPANY v. NICHOLLS.—In the Court of Exchequer, DUSTON IRON URE COMPANY V. NICHOLLS.—In the Court of Exchequer, on saturday, an action was brought by the company against the defendant, for the payment of calls, for goods sold and delivered, and usrgained and sold, and moneys had and received on the behalf of the company. The defendant set up, amongs tother pleas, that he was not a shareholder, that the company was not completely registered according to law, and fraud. The learned Judge, in summing up to the jury, told them there was not a scintilla of evidence of fraud, that the company was properly registered, and that the defendant was liable; and the jury returned a verdict for the full amount claimed, which, with interest, amounted to 23M. 16s. 11d., and the Judge directed a certificate to be given for speedy execution. Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., and Mr. Tompson Chitty were for the company; and Mr. Mellor, Q.C., for defendant.

and Mr. Tompson Chitty were for the company; and Mr. Mellor, Q.C., for defendant. MINING IN DEVONSHIRE.—There appears a prospect that an iron mine will shortly be worked at East Prawl. A few years since it was in contemplation, but the great obstacle then was the difficulty of conveyance, the sen in the cave adjoining being always rough; but it is hoped this difficulty will now be overcome. Iron is found in abundance on the surface of the rocks on the edge of the cliff, and it is also generally supposed that lead and silver may be found there. At Wentuck Quarry, a few days since, the large steam-engine, creeted by Mr. J. Lidstone, was tried for the first time, and worked exceedingly well. There are now two large engines and one small one, and the preliminary works being completed, the steam-engines, with about 60 men, will commence clearing out the pit timediately. At North Bovey, many fine specimens of eliver-lead have been procure (from the newly-discovered mine, the property of Mr. Wim. Marks, of Exeler. It is the opinion of several scientific men that a considerable bed of this is lying bid a fit w feet below the surface. The purchase (who only came into possession a few week sessince) has already been offered 70 per cent. Premium for his purchase, but he regues of the steam place it at public competition.— Plymouth Mail.

FENSICAL DESIRES

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS,—Capt. E. Williams reports that the shaft is sunk into a part of the lode, con aiming more ore than last week, and that we shall soon be into a rich sode as we qq.down. The rise towards the old workings is going up in a head with ore in the south side, apparently in good quantity. The stoping ground generally yields about three times the value in ore of the price in stoping. We are much himdered in dressing by the weather.

precise anout three times the value in ore of the price in stoping. We are much hindered in dressing by the weather.

BALLYVIRGIN.—R. Wm. Smith, Jan. 28: The lode in the north end is without alteration. The lode we were driving south upon became very poor since my last respect, and the ground turned very hard. Yesterday morning the men holed into the first cross-cut is the old south level: a branch of sulphur, copper, and spar, about 5 in. wide, went away west of this level about 2 fms. south of the commencement of it. I have resumed driving the cross-cut west, to prove the small branch refered to: we shall cut it 9 ft. from the present end. The lode we are stoping on in the bottom of the south level has alightly improved coming away north, but is poor in the south end of the stope. We have got a splendid quarry for stones, and very near the mine, which will save much in carriage, and can raise equare stones to almost any size we like. The copper ye mundic, copper ore, and lead ore, I am getting down to clarre, and will soon have the cargo ready for shipment. BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Feb. 5: The lode in the 130 cast is 5 feet wide, spected with ore. In the 115 west the lode continues to produce saving work. The hole has not been taken down in the rise above the back of this level since last report. The stopes in back of the 115 cast will turn out 7½ tons of ore per fm. Paull's stopes, in bottom of this level, will yield 3 tons of ore per fm. Dackson's stopes, in the 103, will turn out from 5 to 6 tons of ore per fm. The doe in the 35 cast is producing source good saving work. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

BOG MINES.—Wm. Barratt, Feb. 4: In reporting our proceedings in the Boat

awme good saving work. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

BOG MINES.—Wm. Barratt, Feb. 4: In reporting our proceedings in the Boat
level, I beg to say we have been from the Oven Pipe shaft through the level so far as
the engine-shaft, and found it in better condition than we expected. At the engineshaft there is some ground broken down from back of the plat, and the water drained
to back of the level. We also went down the old foot way near Bunting's shaft, inside
2 her run, as deep as the back of the level, therefore we are fully satisfied the water is
not above the back of the level; we are at present engaged clearing and securing this
footway for a permanent tram-road from surface to the Boat level. I wish to remind
you that we cannot let down this water with safety without the assistance of a horsewhim, which must be erected immediately at the engine-shaft, this will save the expense of timbering and clearing up Chaple shaft, and can be done for a great deal less
expense. The rope is arrived from Cornwall, also timber and sundry materials sufficient to carry on the work until the whim is put up. No time shall be lost in clearing the Boat level, as we have several applications for tribute pitches as soon as the
water and stuff is clear for them to commence working.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, Jan, 31: The lode in the 60 is 2½ feet wide, con-

ing the Boat level, as we have several applications for tribute pitches as soon as the water and stuff is clear for them to commence working.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, Jan. 31: The lodd in the 60 is 2½ feet wide, containing stones of copper ore. In the 50 the lode is unproductive. In the 40 the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding 1½, to 2 tons of jack per fm.: both copper and lead, and all saving stuff. In the 30 the lode is 1½ foot wide, containing copper, jack, and stores of lead; the end has every appearance of a bunch of ore. In the 30, the tin lode is 3 feet wide, yielding 2 tons of jack and lead per fm. In the 20 cast the lode is 2 feet wide, yielding ½ ton copper ore per fm. In the 20 stopes 1 ton of copper per fm., and 6 cwts. of lead. In the 20 south cross-cut no appearance of any lode, We have met with two branches, dropping towards the lode, very rich for copper. The ground is still good, and we have driven 6 fms. south 60 the shaft. We have weighed off a parcel of jack this week 67 tons 17 cwts. 3 qrs., which realised 1011. 14s. 11d. Things throughout the mine are pushing on with all speed.

BOSWORTHEN.—T. Harvey, Jan. 31: I have this day been underground, and am

BOSWORTHEN.—T. Harvey, Jan. 31: I have this day been underground, and amy glad to report that the new south lock last discovered is looking well in depth. In the deep adit end east the lode is 4½ ft. wide, 2½ ft. of which is good tinstuff—in fact, the lode is worth more than 8. per fm., and the back over this end can be stoped for Sis. per fm. In the deep adit level west the lode is 4 ft. wide (good for tin 2 ft. wide). Besides this, the same level is just now home to the good run of tin ground which the late workers had in the level solve for 50 fms. long. I am more than ever convinced, from what I have noticed of these lodes, that Basworthen will prove a good paying and lasting mine. There is one thing I very much like, and that is—there are several south branches, and as we extend the levels west the ore dropping in with the large lodes, and producing good tinstuff.

— T. Harvey, February 3: The new south lode, which we discovered a few weeks back, is still looking very well; and the end this day is good for tin, and the ground more soft for diving. I have seen one of the agents who was in the mine with the late adventurers; he says they discovered the same new lode in the back, near the surface, about 30 fms. cast from our end, and they had a lode of good tinstuff, 2 feet wide; our deep adit will be 20 fms. below these works, therefore we may expect a large quantity of tin from this lode.

BRONFLOYD.—Matthew Francis, Feb. 3: Accompanied with Capt. Jones, I have this day wone through the made are not seen as the content of the store the whole have when hear the work have the store which where the works have the same have the store when hear the work have the same the same the made are the same the s

BRONFLOYD.—Matthew Francis, Feb. 3: Accompanied with Capt. Jones, I have this day gone through the underground work at Bronfloyd; there is not much change in the nature of the ground, generally the adit end has improved, the backs of this level look very well with good ore throughout the lode.—No. 2 Shaft: The 16 and ore bargains are in an extremely rich lode, and will yield a very large supply of ore after the ground is opened by driving the level forward to the west. Within a fortnight after the weather breaks, we shall have about 12 tons of ore for sale, but the surface is now entirely frozen up, and crushing and jigging is impossible. We have not yet received sufficient tenders for the contract of the work about the wheel, but when we do so will forward it to you.

as completed we hope to have no let or hinderance in driving this end with all speed, CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Feb. 3: No alteration to notice in either of the bargains since last reported.

CARYANNALL.—W. Roberts, Feb. 3: In the 11s west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, very promising, and producing good ore, worth about 3½ per fm. Other bargains are without alteration. The tribute pitches are looking tolerably well.

CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.—J. Vivian, C. Glasson, Jan. 31: At Walter's englace-shaft, sinking below the 70, down a little more than 6 fms. below the level, the stratum is a dark killas, of the same kind as that in which the lode made good in the levels above. Julia Lode: We are cross-cutting south from Wentworth lode in the 60 east, to intersect Julia lode; from this cross-cut we have menh water flowing, completely draining the level above (the 50), we think we are near the lode. In the 60 west we are a size cross-cutting from the north part of this lode (which is a small tim branch) to the south part that made the copper in the levels above. In the 50 driving west, the lode is 11l large, but at present unproductive. Whitford's Lode: In the 60, driving east of cross-cut, the lode is sinch disordered by the elvan course; in the 60, driving west of cito, the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth 10½, per fm.—Clijah Lode: In the 30 driving west of cross-cut, the lode is 2 feet wide, with stones of tin, but not enough to value.

COLLACOMER.—8. Mischell Reb. 3: During, the level was present when the control of the contro

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Feb. 3: During the last month the 72 west of Morris's shaft has been driven 12 fms. 3 ft. 9 in., the lode is about 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundie, prian, and copper ore. The 62, west of the western shaft, has been driven 6 fms. 4 ft., and the lode worth full 1½ ton good ore per fm. The 62, ast of Morris's shaft, has been driven 1 fm. 2 ft. 6 in.; the part of the lode carried is 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, blende, and rich copper ore. The 62 cross-cut, south of Morris's shaft has been extended 3 fms. 1 ft. 3 in. The 50, cast of Morris's shaft, has been driven 1 fm. 2 ft. 6 in.; the part of the lode carried is 5 ft. wide, composed of quartz, mundie, and be lode has improved, being about 2½ feet wide, composed of quartz, mundie, and blende, and 1 ton of good ore per fm. The 90, west of the western shaft, has been driven 2 fms. 3 ft. 6 in., there is no alteration in the lode to notice. The 25 has been driven cast of Morris's shaft 9 ft., the lode is highly promising, being about 4 ft. wile, composed of quartz, mundie, blende, and good copper ore. The pitches throughout this mine continue to look well: 132 tons of good quality ore were sampled at Morwelham on Friday last. Other operations roogees well.

progress well.

CUBERT UNITED.—J. Trewin, Jan. 31: The lode in the engine-shaft is about 14 in, wide, containing stones of lead ore. The lode in the 76, south of the sumpwinze, continues split; the western branch is still producing spots of lead ore. The stepes in the back of this level, south of the engine-shaft, are worth from 4 to 5 cwts. of lead per fm., and the stopes in the bottom will average about 25 cwts. per fathom. The lode in the 58, south of Towesy's shaft, is 19 in, wide, consisting of quartz, mundic, &c., unproductive. The stopes in the back of this level, south of engine-shaft, are worth 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The stopes north of the shaft are worth 8 cwts. of lead per fm. I regret to inform you that, on Tuesday evening last, the main rod at Trebellan shaft broke, which has impeded our progress; we have put down a new one, and are again in good working order.

one, and are again in good working order.

CWM SEBON.—J. Boundy, Jan. 31: I regret to say that in consequence of the clack breaking in the bottom lift under water, the water has again risen near the 50 since our last report; we have made a new drop-clack and put it down into the lift, which is answering very well, and are now in a fair way of forking; the water at this time is 8 fms. below the 50, and we hope to be in fork to the bottom in the ensuing week, when I shall put men to work on bargains. The shaftmen are getting on with the shaft as fast as possible; we have timbered, cased, and divided it from the 29 to the 30, and put in fondway, and are now engaged in timbering the shaft from the 30 to the 40; near the 40 the shaft is bad, and requires strong timber, we hope to finish this part of it next week. The weather has been very severe during the week, frost and snow; I fear if there is not a change in it shortly we shall be obliged to stop the which, but shall keep it working if possible.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Feb. 3: The lode in the rise, in

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Neill, Feb. 3: The lode in the rise, in back of Bastard's level, is improved since my last, now worth 6 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the midway level is improved, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in No. 2 winzs, in bottom of middle level, is largroved, worth 5 tons of ore per fm. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine. We sampled, on Friday last, 126 tons of ore.

tons of ore.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—T. Bawden, Peb. 4: The lode in the stope back of the 99 is worth 23t. per fm. The lode in the pitch in back of the 80, west of rise, is worth 19t. per fm. The lode in the pitch in back of this level, west of caunter, is worth 12t. per fm. The lode in the pitch in bottom of this level, west of caunter, is worth 12t. per fm. The lode in the pitch in back of the 60 is worth 12t. per fm. In the 70 fm. ievel end, driving east, we have met with a cross-course, and the men are driving north in search of the lode.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—W. Neill, Feb. 5: In the 44, driving west, we have just arrived at the western point of the horse of killias, where the lode is getting quite settled, and of a very promising appearance, composed of spar, white iron, mundic, and spots of copper ore, of the same character as that which produced the ore in the upper levels. In the same level east we are still driving on the cross-course, which is same harger than in the 32, and which has thrown the lode much further south, where I expect, when seen on the east side, it will show a great improvement. In the rise in the track of the 32 west we have stripped down the north part of the lode to the bottom of the level, which is about 1½ fc. wide, producing some good work. This appears to be standing north of the level for reveral fathoms cast, and we shall at ones commence to drive on its course to prove it. The stope in the back of this level are producing 1 ton of one per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 29, cast of the rise, are producing full 1 ton of good ore per fm. I am happy to say that our

prospects are a little more favourable, and am confident that, in a short time, they will farther increase.

DYFRGWM—E. Davies, Feb. 3: The 70 fm. level west has not yet entered a good bunch of ore; the lode continues very narrow, and had been rather scattered. During the past free days it appears to be collecting together, and has now more the appearance of meking ore. In my has lettings this level is to be driven in both ends. The 60 east wherei's commenced, and havopened up nearly 600 fms. of overground, assuming it to hold up to the 27 fm. level. The 65 west has gone through fms ore less wesk, the end not so good at present. The ore in the rise in the back is holding well. The 50 west is at present the richest end in the mine—a fms over lode, I have lest it to a party to search for this ore in the 40 west. There is a change in the 50 east. I think it will be in the ore in another fathom. These successful drivings in the ends are enhancing the value are blocked on by with mow, which sake retained the dressing the greater part of last week, and put a complete stop to this department the latter end of the week. The steam has been got up usely, so that the important parts of the works are going on, and although we were not drawing staff, I however, had the trammers underground picking the stuff, and throwing it on the stuff, so that when the wealther becomes more open we shall have made much progress, and the stuff, when brought out. Will be much richer. The carriers falled in bringing down. No have about 30 tons of ore on the mine, which the carriers falled in bringing down. No have about 30 tons of ore on the mine, which the carriers falled in bringing down.

EAST GARRAS.—J. Prope, Feb. 2: The lode is about 3 ft. wide, gossan and spar, but we cannot see the eastern wall. We have now put the men to cut through it, when we can assertian its size, and judge better of its appearance.

—J. Pope, Feb. 3: In the adit level not the lode is feet wide, but we are not carrying the whole; we have commenced to cut through

late on 91, per ton.

GARREG.—J. Trevethan, Feb. 4: I cannot report to you any change in this mine for the last month. The ground in the cross-cut is very hard, and progressing forward but slowly, although the men are very steady at work; we are giving now 14t, per fathom. We have, according to our dialling, about 8 fms, more to cut the lode. Everything on surface is at a standstill, excepting the engine, which works well.

GAWTON.—J. Gill, Feb. 4: At the engine shaft the lode is still large, with occasional stones of ore; set to six men, at 14t. per fm. In the south cross-cut the ground is improving, and is very congenial for mineral; set to three men and three boys, at 4t. 5s, per fm. In the 36 east the lode is much the same as last reported; set to four men, at 5t. per fm. The lode in the 36 end west has improved, and has a kindly appearance; set to six men, at 13t. per fm. The eastern stope, in this level, is set to four rane, at 3t. iss. per fm. In these stopes I see no change of importance.

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN.—W. Mitchell, Jan. 29: The ground is still very

34. 15s. per fm. In these stopes I see no change of importance.

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN.—W. Mitchell, Jan. 29: The ground is still very soft in the 36 end east, on Williams's lode; there is a little ore in the lode not much to speak of. The 24 end is worth 304, per fm.; we have just hole: the winze, in the back of this end, through a very good lode. The winze sinking below the 24, about 6 fms. before the 36 end, the lode is working away at 7s. in 14. We have a good gossan with stones of ore in the 12 end. All the other bargains are just the same. The 36 is still in disordered ground, and the 12 east not very orey, but I consider the prospects on the whole very fair.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Rickard, Feb. 4: The ground in the 87 east is somewhat harder. The lode appears to be gradually increasing in size; it does not, however, confain at present any ore to value, but is thickly spotted with munde. In the 37 west we have commenced taking do an the lode, and shall be able to report the value of the same next week. There is no change to notice in the ground by the side of the lode. There is nothing fresh to report from the engine-shaft.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—J. Daw, Peb. 4: The lode in the new shaft, sinking ellow the 70, is 2 ft. wide, composed of peach, quartz, mundle, and copper ore, a erry promising lode. In the 70 the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons per fm. n the 80 the lode is a foot wide, producing a ton per fm. The stopes and pitches are colling well.

oking well.

GREAT WEST SORTRIDGE.—J. Richards, Feb. 5: The sinking of the engine-art to the north of the lode is progressing satisfactorily. In the 30 both east and est of the engine-shaft there is no alteration.

shait to the north of the lode is progressing satisfactorily. In the 30 both east and west of the engine-shaft there is no alteration.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Beaglehoie, Jan. 31: The lode in the 180, west from Painter's shaft, is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore; this end is now within 6 ft. of Copper House shaft, where the elvan course has just made its appearance; judging from the level above, we expect an improvement in this end shortly. The lode in Copper House is from 7 to 8 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of copper ore per fm. The 170 end men are still cross-cutting south. We have cross-out south in the 180, 14 feet, the last 4 feet have decidedly been the best part, and the whole breadth is now worth 401, per fm. We are rather of opinion we are through a few feet more. The lode in the winze, sinking below the latter level, is from 7 to 5 ft. wide, worth from 804, to 901, per fm. We have commenced a cross-cut 6 fms. east of the latter stopes to intersect the south part of the lode, about 3 ft. but no south wall, in a splendid lode, worth fully 301, per fm. The stopes seat of the winze, below the 180, are worth 204, per fm. The stopes west of ditto are worth 251, per fm. The 148 men are still cross-cutting north. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

— M. W. Michell, Feb. 4: As stated in our report on Saturday, we have bored 3 ft. 3 in, further south in the 180; upwards of 2 ft. was through capital ore. A the extent of the hole, we cut a large vugh, which let out a great quantity of water, and prevented us from boring any further. We shall now cross-cut through the whole of the boring as soon as possible, which, from the produce of the hole, will be found a cipital course of ore. The cross-cut in the 170 has exterred on the south part of the lode, which is producing some good ore; so little has been seen of it that we cannot state its value for a few days. The produces of the different parcels of ore sampled on Jan. 27 have not yet been received, but shall be for

cept of them.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—J. Jenkin, Feb. 3: The new shaft, cast of eastern engine, is progressing favourably. In the 61 cast the lode is 14 in. wide, producing a little lead. In the stopes in the bottom of the 51, cast of No. 2 winze, the lode is 15 in. wide, turning out about 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. In the 51 end west the lode is 13 in. wide, containing mundic and lead. In the 30 end east the lode is 9 in. wide, rather poor at present. In the 20 end, west from Sunderland's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, composed of mundic and spar, ground very favourable for driving. The tribute, and all other departments throughout the mine, are much the same as for

tribute, and all other departments throughout the mine, are much the same as for some time past.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY UNITED.—J. B. Pascoe, manager, Jan. 31: We have now dropped our pumping-lifts to the 40, below the adit at Harvey's engine-shaft; the water is down 31 fms. below the adit in the shaft, and 87 fms. below the 30 on the lode: we shall be down 10 the 40, in three weeks from this date, in the shaft under the 50 on the lode. We have, in the past month, cleared and secured lander road shaft 37 fms. at Black Dog, and put down 20 fms. of ladders—viz., from the shallow adit to 7 fms. below the deep adit, collared up and secured Benetit's shaft to the shallow adit; cleared and secured Boarding's shaft from the shallow adit, 10 fms. below the deep adit; cleared and secured Boarding's shaft from the shallow adit, 10 fms. below the deep adit, eleared the secured Boarding's shaft from Black Dog to Fire shaft—25 fms.; cleared the deep adit east of Fire shaft 30 fms.; ditto West of Pool's 26 fms.; ditto East Wheal Chance 10 fms.—bowards Treskerby; cleared the 10, at Taylor's shaft, 60 fms.; pat down a footway in the centre of the mine to the deep adit as a main road for all the mine; made a large engine pool: cut a great deal of ground for the ore and stamps floors. We shall next month clear the deep adit in East Wheal Chance, and form boardings to communicate with Fire shaft, as reported last month; shall clear the deep adit in East wheal Chance, and form boardings to communicate with Fire shaft, as reported last month; shall clear the deep adit in East wheal Chance, and for drawing with senate of root's shaft; shall clear the 10, 20, 30, and 19 fm. levels at Taylor's, to get access to the several pitches in those districts; we shall, suth all speed, level and cut ground for our ore and stamping-floors; we shall also put up the tackle for drawing withshe machine from the several shafts below the dilt. We have eight new pitches to let this day, and shall have a great many more next month. Our prospects are opening

next month. Our prospects are opening up good.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—Michael W. Martyn: Main Lode: No. 105.

Bounder shaft is cleared of stuff to the 184, with gain and guides fixed, and the skip
drawing tinstuffrom the 174; and we are now engaged fixing timber for the railand
guides below, to make the shaft complete for drawing through as deep as the 194.

Twelve able men continue to be employed on this work. No. 145. The adit, east of
Glue Burrow shaft: This is cleared of stuff, laundered, and the water conveyed to

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| The prospects are a little more favourable, and am confident that, in a short time, they will further increase.
| DYENGWING—E. Davies, Feb. 5: The 70 fm. level west has not yet enferred a good bunch of ore; the lode continue very narrow, and had been rather exattered. Daring the past the days it appears to be collecting inception, and has now more the appearance.
| DYENGWING—E. Davies, Feb. 5: The 70 fm. level west has not yet enferred a good bunch of ore; the lode continue very narrow, and had been rather exattered. Daring the past the days it appears to be collecting inception, and has now more the appearance with the past the days it appears to be collecting inception, and had been rather exattered. Daring the past to the past the days in a past of the lode, is driven it fine and a state of the past the lode, is driven it fine. It is state to the lode, is driven it fine. It is state to the lode, in the lower in the lower. The lot was the loge of the mine weak after week. We have had at last the real tasts of winter; the roads of the lower in the lower in the lower. The lot was the lower in the lower. The lower in the lower. The stream of the lower in the lo

anin lode.

HRRWARD UNITED.—J. B. Lightoller, Feb. 5: In the 40 cross-cut, south from irainger's vein, we have met with some nice lumps of ore, and a vein, which speaks reli for this piece of maiden chert ground towards the south. We are still continued the corts of the corts of the previous to making trials on the vein, as we believe we are to far distant from something better than anything we have yet seen in this part, there parts of the mines are looking much the same as last reported.

not far distant from something better than anything we have yet seen in this para. Other parts of the mines are looking much the same as last reported.

HOLMBUSH.—In the 143 west the lode continues to yield ½ ton of ore per fm., worth 10l, per ton. There is every reason to expect an improvement in this end very soon. The stopes in the bek of this level, west of rise, will produce 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 10l, per ton. The lode in the stopes, east of the rise, will yield ½ ton per fm., worth 10l, per ton. In the end driving south, on the lead lode, the iced sproducing 10 ewis, of silver-lead ore per fm. The lode in the 132, west of lead lode, is a little improved, and will produce ½ ton of ore per fm., worth 19l, per ton. The stopes in the back of this level will yield 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 19l, per ton. In the 12l, west of Wall's, the lode is producing about 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 9l, per ton. In the 12l, west of Wall's, the lode is producing about 1 ton of ore per fm., worth 9l, per ton. The sampling on Jan. 30 was 226 tons (computed).

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—John Key, Feb. 5: The ground in the adit is rather hard, but is of a good killias. We have now in the end a very good looking sewe-course; the end has been driven 30 fms., but not knowing the underlay of the lode, I cannot say the distance we have to drive to intersect the lode, but we cannot have any very many fathoms more to drives

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Feb. 3: In the 110 east there has not been any ground driven in the past week. The men have been engaged in dividing the shaft from the 100 to the above-named level. In the 100 east the lode is 2½ feet wide, yielding good stones of ore. The lode in the 90 fathom level east is 2 feet wide, yielding the usual quantity of ore. In the eastern engine-shaft they have been some hard floors of spar met with in the past week, which have impeded our progress a little and progressing in a usual. I beg to enclose the produce of the two parcels of ora we sampled, Jau. 3, which I fine he satisfactory, and a

fetch from 840. to 6504.

LADY BERTHA.—J. Metherell, Feb. 5: Yesterday the following bargains were set:—Moyle's shaft to be cut down and made 12 ft. long by dinc men, as per bargain, 124. The 20 to be driven west of Moyle's shaft by six men, stended the month, at 31. per fm; the lode, a part of which is being carried, is about 3 feet whice. With good spots of copper ore, but not enough to value; the eastern cnd, in same level, is driving by six men, stended the month, at 50. per fm, and promising a further improvement; the stopes in back of same level, west of Moyle's shaft, by six men, at 32, per fm, iode about 12 ft. wide, worth 1½ ton per fm. All other places are suspended at present, secording to the committee's order. MOLLAND.—T. Bennett, Feb. 4: In the 20 enat we have a promising lode, 6 feet wide, worth 132, per fm.; set to four men, 1 fm., to carry all the lode, at 71. The lodes in the winze sinking below this level is 1½ foot wide, worth 132, per fm.; set to four men, 3 fathoms, at 21. los. per fm.; ground stiff, and water rather quick; we have commenced stoping the back of this level, where the lode is worth 51. per fm.; set to four men, 3 fathoms, at 21. los. per fm. In the 6 we have cut into the south side several feet, but have found no more lode, neither do I think there is any more in that direction: consequently, we have commenced to direct on the old course, where the lode is small, but the ground is good for driving; set to two men, 1½ fm., 31. 5s. per fathom. All the landing, &c., set to two men, non month, at 51. 5s.

drive on the old course, where the lode is small, but the ground is good for driving, set to two men, 1½ fm., 3l. 5s. per fathom. All the landing, &c., set to two men, one month, at 5l. 5s.

NANT-AR-NELLE.—J. Thomas, Feb. 5: Last Saturday was our setting-day. It have reseat the deep adit for 7l. 13s. per fathom, 1 fm. extent, the lode having been aqueezed up for the last 5 ft., with hard ground. I think we are near to cat some other lode, by the water that is bursting out from the hanging wall.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, Feb. 4: In the 42, driving west of Grace's shaft, the lode is yielding 5 tons of grey ore per fm. In the winze sinking below the 42, 12 fms. behind the end, the lode is yielding 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 72 the lode is yielding 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 72 the lode is yielding 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 72 the lode is yielding 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 72 the lode is yielding 5 tons of ore per fm. In the 72 the lode is yielding 5 tons of ore per fm. We sampled, on Jan. 28, 358 tons, average 8½.

NORTH DOWNS.—John Prince, Jan. 31: The ground in Prince's shaft is getting better for sinking; the cross-course does not appear to be so large as it was, we shall be glad to get out of its course and influence. No lode has been taken down in the shaft. The lode in the 20 cast is 2½ ft. wide, containing atones of ore, ground favorable for driving. The lode in the 10, cast of Beanett's shaft, has not beet taken down, the mon will be put to do so in time for our next week's report. Some part of the lode in the tributers' pitch, in the back behind the end, has been taken down, and will produce 1 ton of good quality ore per fm. The pitch in bottom of this level is not locking so good as it did last week, but we anticipate that a mere turn in the lode has caused difference in its value for a short period only. The lode in the winze sinking in the deep adit is 20 in. wide, producing good stones of ore; the ground continues hard. At Peever, we have commenced driving west from George's shaft to meet

ode is now 1 ft. wide, a rich gossan, and 6 in. of it is very good for lead.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—H. Hodge, H. Harvey, Feb. 4: Coryton's entine-shaft is sunk 9\(\) fms. under the 4\(\). The lode in the 4\(\) south is 2\(\) ft. wide, and
inproductive, but of very promising appearance for lead, ground exploring very easy
in the same level north: no lode has been taken down since last report.

NORTH WHEAL WREY CONSOLS.—J. Sprague, Feb. 4: The lode in the enginehaft is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, flookan, mundie, and ore. In the 10, diving
footh, the lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of capel, flookan, mundie, and spar, with some
good stones of ore; no doubt this end will improve shortly.

OKEHAMPTON CONSOLS,—J. Richards, Feb. 4: The engine-shaft is sinking ery satisfactorily, the ground therein being a congenial clvan and blue killas, with

spots of mundle.

OKEL TOR.—W. B. Collom: The lead lode in the 50 is heaved by the flookan to the south of the copper lode; from the appearance of the spar on the flookan it is likely we shall find the lead lode further east; the men have therefore commenced driving on the copper lode in that direction. The ground by the side of the lode is most favourable for driving in, the killas being of a very soft nature. There has been a good leady lode up to the point where it is heaved by the flookan, we therefore expect to meet with a productive lode when it is again intersected to the south of the opper lode. There are at present two pares of men engaged in breaking mundle and opper on tribute in the 20 and 35.

copper on tribute in the 20 and 35.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Feb. 4: We have this day fixed and put to work the lift in the 16, and by the middle of next week the shaftmen will complete their contract; we purpose putting the shaftmen to drive 2 fms., in order that no lets should take place when we again commence sinking the lode. The lode in the western end in the adit level has improved since my last report; it is at present 3 in. wide, composed of spar, sprigged with copper ore, mundle, and producing fine stones of lead, of rich quality. There are shoots of ore dipping west, and we have every reason to expect a great number of them as we get near the cross-course. I have made a pian and section of this mine, and have forwarded it for you inspection; this is to show the underground workings; if you think well of it we can keep it filled up, and send it to you when required. Mr. Symon's plan I believe will include the boundries.

clude the boundries.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—J. Carpenter, T. Delbridge, Jan. 31: In the past week we have forked the water to the 90, and nearly completed the shaft to that level; we hope in the early part of the coming week to put the men to drive. In the 80, east from engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, the lode is from 18 in, to 2 ft. wide, with kindly appearances. In the rise behind this end, in the 80 new deposit, the lode is worth from 30t. to 35t. per fm. In the 80 stopes, east from engine-shaft, on engine lode, the lode is 10 ft. wide, worth from 20t. to 30t. per fm. In the 50, west from old deposit, the lode is worth 30t, per fm. In the 60, west from engine-shaft, on Martin's lode, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, worth from 20t. to 25t, per fm. In the stopes behind the end the lode is 5 ft. wide, worth from 20t. to 25t, per fm. In the stopes behind the end led led is form at 10 the 10 t

FEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—J. Dale, G. T. Treuren, Feb. 3: The 162, 112, 80, and 70 gross-cuts are progressing satisfactorily. In the 160, east from Smith's shart, the branch is about 14 in. wide, worth 1% ton of copper ore per fm., and is improving as we drive on it. We have not taken down any of the lode in the 70 east

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sareing the past week, but intend doing so in the course of a few days; in the 10 west one throughout. Other parts of the nine are without discration times fast reported.

RHOSWYDOL AND BACHELIDON—E. Driver, Ph. 3: The writes shiring be-law to the part of the nine are without discration times fast reported. The part is the first and the 10 stage of the part is the part in the 10 stage of the part is the part in the 10 stage of the part in the 10 stage. The the part is the 10 stage of the 10 st

the stope in back of this level will produce 3 cwts. of ore per fm.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Thomas, T. Harvey, S. Harper, Feb. 3: At Clay's enginehaft, in driving the 50 cast we meet with no lode. In driving north the lode is 2 ft.
wide, producing a small quantity of lead; in the same level, south of Clay's engineshaft, the lode is 35 ft. evide, producing a small quantity of lead. At Bonville's
shaft, in the 40 north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing about 18 cwts of lead per fm.
In the 30 north the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing about 5 cwts. of lead per fm.
In the 20, south of Clay's engine-shaft, on cross lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing
good lumps of lead. In the 20, north of Bonville's shaft, on the east lode, the lode is
1 ft. wide, producing good lumps of lead.

WEST ALPRED CONSOIS.—S. Lean R. Stavans, wh. 4. The constant of the constant

good lumps of lead. In the 29, north of Bonville's shaft, on the east lode, the lode is 1t. wide, producing good lumps of lead.

WEST ALFRED CONSOLS.—S. Lean, R. Stevens, Feb. 4; There is no alteration in the ground in flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 35, since our last report. The lode in the 85, west of said shaft, is 38, feet wide, and of a promising appearance. The lode in the east end of this level is worth 15t. per fm. The 75 west we are still driving south, and have interacted in the past week branches of mundic and spar, but we have no south wall. No lode taken down in the 65, west of No. 1 winze, in the past week. We have resumed sinking the winze below this level; the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 3t. per fm. The stopes in back of this level are worth 12t. per fm. The stopes in back of this level, are stopes in bottom of this level, west of Elle's winze, are worth 10. per fm. The endopes in bottom of this level, west of Elle's winze, are worth 10. per fm. The men who were in the 85, west of engine-shaft, and the 75 cross-cut south, have broken their contract, but we hope in a fow days to have their places filled up with able men.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Feb. 3: North Lode: In the 114 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The 104 east produces 2 tons, and the 3t east is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. Engine Lode: In the 52 west the lode is 3 feet wide, turning out 2 tons per fm. Stopes and pitches are looking well.

WEST COLLACOMBE.—J. Richards, H. Rodda, Feb. 3: The new or eastern shaft has been sunk 5 fm. 4 ft. below the 2v; for the last 3 fms., owing to the coming in of floors of spar, capel, and mundic, &c., the sinking has been somewhat slow; this, however, appears to be got through and fair progress is again being made. A tripplat has been made in the 20, bearer-holes cut, bearers and cistern put in, and 20 fms. of 8-in, pitchwork fixed, all the other necessary appliances have also been attended to, and the work goos on well. In the 20 the cross-cut has been driven south of the

on the course thereof, in the former direction 3 fms., and in the latter 5 fms. The lode for this distance will saverage from 3 to 3 ft. wide, and is exceedingly promising, being composed of capel, quaris, priasi in abundance, mundic, and sulphuret of zinc; and altogether it is precisely similar to the lode as it appeared in the adjoining mine (Collacombe), about the time the ore was first met with. The stratum is also the light killas of the district. The lode which, according to the precent angle, will come into the shaft in about 3 fms. more sinking, will be seen at that point in about 50 ms exceeding to the part of the mine more than the rise in the back of the 27, cast of Bridgeman's engine—shaft, which has been put ap about 16 fms., and there remains about 7 fms. to bole it to the surface. The lode is small—1 ft. wide, and unproductive, A soom as a communication is made to the surface this part of the mine will be of cap 150 fms.] without the add of no other tries of the part of the mine will be cape 1 fms.] without the add of no other tries of the part of the mine will be cape 1 fms.] without the add of no other tries of the part of the mine will be cape 1 fms.] without the add of no other tries of the part of the mine will be cape 1 fms.] without the add of no other tries of the part of the mine will be cape 1 fms.] without the add of no other tries of the part of the mine will be cape 1 fms.] without the add of no other tries of the part of the mext sampling about 10 tons of copper ore, of a produce of about 4; and 30 tons of isake of the same value as the last parcol. We think it very desirable that the pit and timber work in Bridgman's shaft should be taken up from the bottom to the 27. A great average in the coals will thereby be effected, as the workings will be at this level. The cost for the next pay, including merchants' bills, will be about 1900.

— W. B. Harvey, Feb. 4: I was on the mine yesterday, when Capite. Bleards and Rodda sent you their joint report of work done for the last three month

WHEAL GLYNN.—J. Versoe, Peb. 4: We have cut into a good lode in the engine-shaft at this mine. I send off, to-day, a box of the lead as taken from the lode by my-self yesterday, for your inspection; enough is not yet seen to put a value on it, but if it should continue for the whole width of the shaft I value it to be something like

shaft at this raine. I send off, to-day, a box of the lead as taken from the lode by myself yesterday, for your inspection; enough is not yet seen to put a value on it, but if it should continue for the whole width of the shaft I value it to be something like 30t, per fathom.

WHEAL GRENVILLE,—G. R. Odgers, Jan. 31: In the 70, the north cross-cut has been driven I fm. 5 ft. 3 im., and the granite is without any material change. The 40 west of Taylor's, is driven 2 fm. 4 ft., the lode in the present end is smaller than it has been, but generally of quartz; the horse is wearing out, but we have not yet met with any trace of the large cross-course. At Newton, the engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fm. 0 ft. 6 im., and it is now 4 fm. 5 ft. below the 42; the lode is about the same size as I mentioned last week, and producing good stones of orc, embedded in gossan, mundic, &c., a kindly lode. The 42 has been driven 4 fms. I ft. 11 in., and the lode in the end is better than 2 feet wide, composed of quartz, prinn, and spots of tin, a promising lode. The western end, in the same level, has been driven 2 fms. I ft., the lode being about 6 in. wide, composed of grossan and quartz. The 30 cast has been driven 5 ft. 3 ft., the lode being small. The western end, in the same level, has been driven 5 ft. 3 ft., the lode being small. The western end, in the same level, has been driven 5 ft. 3 ft., the lode being small. The western end, in the same level, has been driven 5 ft. 3 ft., the lode being small. The western end, in the same level, has been driven 5 ft. 3 ft., the lode being small. The western end, in the same level, has been driven 5 ft. 3 ft., the lode being small. The western end, in the same level, has been driven 5 ft. 3 ft., the lode being small. The western end, in the same level, has been driven 5 ft. 3 ft., the lode being small. The western end, in the same level, has been driven 5 ft. 3 ft., the lode being smaller.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—J. Richards, Feb. 5: In the 30 end, on the new lode, the lode is 25 ft. wide, contain

WHEAL HENDER.—W. Blewett, Feb. 4: Rosewarne lode is 1 ft. wide, disordered at present. The south lode is large, and has produced, since the meeting, about 1½ too of good copper ore, and still remains to look promising; I think the back of this end will set on one-third tribute. We hope to cut the lode in the north crosscut shortly.

WHEAL HARRETT.—S. Williams, Jan. 31: In the 90 cross-cut, north from engine-shaft, we have during the past week met with small branches, containing spots of copper ore, but not to value. The 90 cross-cut south is without alteration. The lode in the 74, driving cast, is 2½ feet wide, and will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.; west in this level the lode is 1½; feet wide, and will produce 1 ton per fm. The stopes in the back of the 50 will produce, on an average, 3 tons of copper ore per fm.; worth 54. 10s. per ton.

WHEAL KITTY (St. Agnes).—Wm. Thomas, Jan. 30: At the engine-shaft, sinking under 72, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 50!, per fm. In the 72, driving east, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 50!, per fm. In the 54, driving east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 50!, per fm. In the 54, driving east, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 30!, per fm. At Holgate's shaft, sinking under the 55, the lode is 2 feet wide, worth 8!, per fm. At Holgate's shaft, sinking under the 55, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 50!, per fm. In the rise over the 44, near the ence-scours, the lode is 30 in. wide, worth 72!, per fm. In the rise over the 44, near the ence-scours, the lode is 30 in. wide, worth 74. per fm. In the rise over the 44, near the ence-scours, the lode is 36 in 3 ft. wide, worth 50!, per fm. In the rise over the 44, near the ence-scours, the lode is 36 ft. wide, worth 50!, per fm. In the rise over the 44, near the ence-scours, the lode is 36 ft. wide, worth 50!, per fm. The rise is one of the first play the shall end when the backs and bottom of this level. In the 12, driving east, the lode is 15 in. wide, worth 51. per fm. The rise and the shallow and the backs and bottom of this level. In the 12,

wide, very promising to make ore. The 30 to drive east of Watson's, on Park lode, by four men the month, at 70s, per fm., iode presenting a more kindly appearance than the last taken down. The 15 to drive east on Richard's lode by three men the month, at 30s, per fm. and 10s, in 11. tribute for tin. The 30 to drive east on Richard's lode, by four men and one by the month, at 30s per fm., and 10s, in 11. tribute for tin. The 30 to drive west on Richard's lode, by four men the month, at 30s, per fm., and 10s. tribute in 11. for tin. The 18 to drive east on Sampson's lode, by two men and one boy the month, at 35s, per fm. Richard's shaft to stope below the 15, by six men the month, at 80s, per fm. The tribute pitches on copper ore in back of the 30, on Park lode, worked by six men, at tributes varying from 5s. to 9s. in 11. Our tin tribute department is the same as last month.

six men, at tribute putches on copper ore in back of the 30, on Park lode, worked by six men, at tributes varying from 5s. to 9s. in 11. Our tin tribute deportment is the same as last month.

— J. D. Osborn, B. Gundry, Feb. 3: We have just cut Park lode in the 40 fm. level, and we consider it quite as favourable in its appearance here as in either of the cross-cuts above; it is 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, iron, and spots of grey ore. We drove about 9 fms. in the 30 fm. level to reach the ore ground. Park lode in the 30 fm. level, driving east, is 3ft. wide, composed of gossan, apar, prian, &c., of very promising character. The pitches in the back of this level are looking well, working at 3s. and 6s. 8d. in I. Richards's tin lode has improved from the 15 to the 30 fm. level: its size is about 2 to 3 ft. wide, all producing tin, we have opened about 14 fms. in the 30, both ends looking kindly. We shall be able to work the lode to the best advantage, as we have connected Richards's shaft to the 30 fm. level. The 15 fm. level cast, on this lode, is producing tin, and in favourable ground: this end is near Carrington's shaft, which is fully 70 fms. beyond Richards's. As soon as the weather is favourable we hope to clear up Carrington's shaft, which we think will open some good tribute pitches in that part of the mine. In driving the 18 fm. level cast of Samson's branch, we are sure to intersect other lodes in the western part of the mine; this lode has done well in Halamanning, and we hope on falling in with our lode it will to well here. The tin tribute department is just as usual, as you will see by our setting report. We have compated 14 tons of copper ore, of good quality, for said next Thurstady week. We consider that the 40 fm. level should be driven west on the Park copper lode, to prove the western ground, as it was a large promising lode in the adit level.

WHEAL UNITY CONSOLS.—J. Vivian, Jan. 81: In the 19 west the lode is much the same as last reported on; in the same level cast the rise in No. 2 shoft is about 316 ms., and the lode is not taken down since my last report. The lode in No 2 shaft, under the 10, is 23; ft. wide, kindly in appearance, and opening tribute ground. In the 10, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, and opening tribute ground. In the adit end, driving south, we expect the civan course is about 5 fms. wide, and we have driven about 25 fms. through it. Our tribute department is looking well.

WHEAL ZION.—J. T. Phillips, Feb. 4: We have fixed a plunger-lift (9 in. diameter) in the 63, in place of a drawing-lift 8 in. diam., and find a saving in coal of nearly 6 tons par monts. We have cut through the north lode in the 50 cross-cut, and find it about 2 ft. big, rather hard, producing stones of copper ores: we have commenced driving west on its course, and have a cross-coarse within 2 fms. of the present end. In the 80 cross-cut north we are driving about 5 ft. per week towards this lode. The lode in the 65 cast is producing occasional stones of copper ores, and looking kindly. In the 50 cast we have nothing new to report ca. The 40 west continues to produce atones of copper ores—lode from 4 to 5 ft. wide.

WILLOW BANK.—J. Sanders, Feb. 2: On Saturday the following bargains were set:—The eastern engine-shaft to sink below the 17 by nine men, 4 fms. stent, st till, per fm. The adit level to drive east by six men for the month, at 4l. per fm. The aging-shaft is sunk to the depth of 2 fms. 2 ft. below the 17, which has been aux by drawing the water with a hand pump and barrols, and on Saturday we put down a 4-inch lift of pumps, which, without a great increase of water, is considered sufficiently large enough to enable us to sink the shaft to the depth required for driving another level. The 17 cast has been extended during the past month 3 fms. In f. 6in, fm. 18, 6inches, where the north wall of the lode is found; at this point a cross-

FOREIGN MINES.

the ense-cut was not taken on Staturdar, but I expect to set it again in aday of two. The adit level has been extended during the past mount I time. I fin. where the ground is still favourable for driving. We are preparing the them all complete in 3 or 4 weeks.

FOREIGN MINES.

The Linarce Lead Mining (Company have advices from their agents at Liuarce, Jan. 26: -West of Engine-Shaft on South Lote: In the 83, driving west, the lode is unproductive at the present joint; it is appears that there is note lode standing to the north, which we shall grove in a short time, a we are been greatly as the lode is unproductive at the present joint; it is appears that there is note lode standing to the north, which we shall grove in a short time, a we are been greatly as the lode is unproductive at the present joint; it is appear that there is note lode standing to the north, which we shall grove in a short time, a we are been greatly as the status of the standing to the north, which we shall grove in a short time, a we are been greatly as the standing of the standing to the standing of the standing the sta

which is in the back of the is, east of Da Silva's winze. The lode in Campo's winze, sinking below the S, west or Taylor's engine-shaft, is a ft. wide, composed of quartz, with a small branch of copper ore on the south wall, worth ½ ton per fm. The lode in the adit level, driving east in the eastern bill, is 1 ft. wide, composed of killas. At River shaft, we have completed cutting the plat in the S, and the shaftmen are engaged in putting in a penthouse, and taking up the water around the shaft, preparatory to sinking. We think this work will be all set right, and we shall begin to shak, by the end of the week. We have also set up a new whim at this shaft for drawing the stuff. We have begun to drive an 8 fm, level east of River shaft, by four men, but have not taken down any lode, therefore can say nothing about it by this post. At Mill lode, the stopes in the bottom of the adit level, east of Antonio's winze, is S in wide, worth 1 ton per fm.—Canyalmal: The lode in the adit level, driving east on G lode, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of mundic and white iron.

The Wildberg Mining Company have advices to Jan. 30:—A bargain

G lode, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of mundio and white iron.

The Wildberg Mining Company have advices to Jan. 30:—A bargain has now been let upon the lode in the Great Ore Chamber, and the men have started to work in good earnest. The sides of the lode are not defined, the excavation made by the old men being in a mass of steel-stone and ore, the width of which appears to exceed 20 ft. Travering the mass in the bottom is a solid leader of silver-lead ore, from 4 to 5 ft. wide, which may be estimated to yield above 15 tons of 30 per cent, ore per fm.; and as the surrounding gangue mass is for the most part good stamps ore, the whole width of the lode will probably yield 20 tons per fm. Eastwards, the ore divides into three leaders, two of which are those now being sunk through in Catter's shaft, where they are still rich, and for their whole width will probably yield 10 tons per fm. The other stopes and pitchos throughout the mine are looking well. On surface the stamps answer satisfactorily, and work by night, while the crusher works by day. The house for the shaking-tables will be framed next week. At the smalting works the operations are progressing most satisfactorily, and shortly a large quantity of soft lead and fine silver will be sent to market.

London General Omnibus Company, —The traffic receipts for the woolending January 31 were 97854. 3s. 10d,

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With the last MINING JOURNAL was given a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—Statistics of the Mining Interest, by William H. Cuell, Esq.—Tabular Statements, with Returns of Metal, on Dividend-Paying Mines, for the Past Year (1856); the Copper Trade, and the Smelters; the Copper Trade, and Smelters; What is a Water-Gauge? Does Coal Exist near London? Iron Slag—its Application to Commercial Purposes; Iron Ship-Building; Californian Water Companies; Postal Communication with Germany; the Isthmus of Suez Question; Steam-Boiler Explosions, and their Prevention; Electro-Plating, Gilding, and Brassing—Original Recipes; Compressed-Air Engine; Purification of Gas; Rotary Engines; Furnaces of Locomotive Boilers; Furnaces for the Manufacture of Crude Soda; Manufacture of Ornamental Metallic Tubes; Liquid Stone.

With this week's Mining Journal we give a Supplemental Sheef.

Manufacture of Ornamental Metallic Tubes; Liquid Stone.

With this week's Mining Journal we give a Supplemental Sheet, which contains—Institution of Mechanical Engineers, Tenth Annual General Meeting; Government School of Mines—Lectures by Dr. Percy and Mr. Warington Smyth; Geological Society—Dr. R. Rubbidge on the Copper Mines of South Africa; Royal Institution—Prof. Phillips on Geology; Meetings of Public Companies—United Mexican Mining Association; South Australian Copper Mining Company, London and Virginia Gold and Copper Mining Company; Rosewarne-Consols Mining Company; and Carnarvonshire Slate Company (limited); the Welsh Potosi Mine; Clara Mine (Cardiganshire); Capabilities of Dartmoor, &c., &c. Capabilities of Dartmoor, &c., &c.

Che Mining Market; Brices of Aletals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, Feb. 6, 1857.

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Bars, common, ditto	Fig. No. 1, in Wales 4 10 0-5 0 0	IC Charcoal, 1st qua, p. bx. 2 0 0.
C Ditto 2d quality 1 17 6- 1 18 6	Meaned metal, ditto 5 10 0- 5 15 0	IX Ditto 1st quality 2 6 0
Atto, Swed. in Lon. 15 0 0-17 10 0 1 Coke 14 0-1 15 0 15 0 15 0 15 10 0 1 15 0 1 1	dars, common, ditto 7 15 0-8 0 0	IC Ditto 2d quality 1 17 6- 1 18 0
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Ditto, in Tyne and Tees. 3 10 - 3 15 0 Ditto, forge Pig. 3 10 - 5 0 Staffordshire Porge Pig. 4 15 0 - 5 0 Staffordshire Porge Pig. 3 15 0 - 4 0 English Pig. 22 15 0 - 23 10 Ditto sheet	Pig, No. 1, in Clyde 3 14 6- 3 16 0	Canada plates p. top 16 0 0-16 10
New York 1985 198	Ditto, in Tyne and Tees. 3 11 0- 3 15 0	In London: 20s, less at the works.
Welsh Forgo Pig 3 15 0-4 0 0 5 Strilling's Non-lamina- Braglish Pig 2 15 0-23 10 0 Ditto sheet 24 00- Ditto sheet 25 00-26 0 Ditto white 27 00-28 10 0 Ditto white 27 00-28 10 0 Ditto white 27 00-28 10 0 Ditto patent shot 26 10 0- Spanish, in bond 22 10 0- American none **Toronto Wales 4 0 0-5 5 (Indian Charcoal Pigs -7 10 (Indian Char	Ditto, lorge 3 10 0	
English Pig 22 15 0-23 10 0 Ditto sheet 24 00 - Ditto red lead. 25 0 9-26 0 0 Ditto bett 27 0 9-28 0 0 Ditto patent shot 26 10 0 - Santish, in bond 22 10 0 - American none; Swedish, in legs 22 0 9-22 10 0 To arrive 22 0 0 - Ditto patent shot 26 10 0 - Ditto patent shot 26 10 0 - Ground. 27 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Staffordshire Forge Pig. 4 15 0- 5 0 0	Wetterstadt's Bat Met name 0 0
English Pig		Stirling's Non lamina
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Ditto red lead	English Fig 22 15 0-23 10 0	Surface Rails n ton
Ditto patent shot	Ditto sheet 24 0 0	Stirling's Patent
Ditto patent shot	Ditto red lead 25 0 0-26 0 0	Toughened Pice Glasg 5 5
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		Giessen Lump 5 5 0- 5 10 (
anguran, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0 Ditto inferior 2 12 6		Wassen ditto 4 10 0
	Enguisa, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 0	Ditto inferior 2 12 6

is about 60 for Nassau lump, 50 for Nassau inferior, 64 to 65 for Glessen, and 66 to 73

REMARKS.-There has not been so much enquiry in our market for metals, business again seems to have taken a quiet turn here, but from many other parts reports are more favourable. Sellers evince much firm-ness in current rates; in a few instances buyers have had to accede to inreased prices, and the currency generally still assumes an upward tendency; any slight declension in value that may happen to take place, which appears very improbable, will doubtless be quickly recovered by the least resuscitation in the demand.

offen. - Smelters state that orders continue sufficient to keep them COPPER.—Smelters state that orders continue sufficient to keep them well employed; the principal quantity that has been lately taken is cake and ingots required for home consumption, shippers buying sparingly of all descriptions, at fixed rates. The excessive amount of business transacted a short time since causes the market to appear more quiet perhaps than it actually is in an ordinary state of things; when shippers, however, get reconciled to prices, as will probably be the case as the market becomes steady, and wears its usual settled appearance, orders will be given out with more regularity, and sales of sheet and sheathing effected with greater facility; at present, something less than fixed prices has to be accepted if holders want to realise. be accepted if holders want to realise.

No.—No alteration has taken place in the several descriptions of this.

English and Staffordshire bars, hoops, sheets, &c., are quoted at mustates. Several enquiries for rails from foreign railway companies have been made during the week. The Scotch pig market has remained extremely quiet, the price has undergone but trifling fluctuation, 73s. 6d. being the quotation for mixed numbers nearly throughout the week, or thick which where were sellers on 'Change to-day; the market closed at which price there were sellers on 'Change to-day; the market closed inanimate, and without any visible disposition on the part of buyers to operate. The speculation in this article has been very limited for some

Lead.—A fair demand exists, but no improvement in value has yet been announced. Exports to China may possibly be affected by war with that nation, although at present no apparent diminution is to be observed. SPELTER.—A steadiness has continued in this metal; shipments, how-ever, have been small; the stock, Jan. 31, in London was 1432 tons. Tin.—Smelters of English are not now sellers at fixed rates, a rise being

contemplated very shortly. Foreign qualities have already advanced, straits for arrival having been sold to-day at 150l per ton.

TIN-PLATES.—As it is not improbable that manufacturers will have to

Pay 54, to 64, more for English tin, they will most likely demand the usual advance of 6d, per ton, making common brands 34s, 6d. I C coke.

Steel.—No further sales to report; market bare of stock.

Quicksilver,—In very good demand.

GLASGOW, FEB. 5 .- In our market there has been more activity, but GLASGOW, FEB. 5.—In our market there has been more neutrity, our the same ateadiness of prices as previously reported, the cash price of warrants scarcely varying from 73s. 6d. The shipments, although better than in the corresponding week of last year, are still small, and considerably less than in 1855. At the close to-day, there were sellers of warrants at less than in 1855. At the close to-day, there were sellers of warrants at 73s. 6d., buyers at 73s. 3d. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 77s. 6d.; No. 1, g.m.b., 74s. 6d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 71s. 6d. Shipments for the week:—Foreign, 2865 tons; coastwise, 4054 tons = 6919 tons.—In the corresponding week of last year they were 5613 tons, showing an increase of 1306 tons.

LIVERPOOL, FEE. 5.—Since our last report a somewhat firmer tone has prevailed in our metal market generally, and the aspect of the trade continues to be satisfactory and encouraging. Considerable orders are reported as having been received by the Asia, both from the United States and from Canada, and the present large exportation of Iron to the principal American ports clearly shows the activity which has prevailed, and which, from present approach as the little of the continue. The American ports clearly shows the activity which has prevailed, and which, from present appearances, is still likely to continue. The amount of weight of late offering for shipment has had the effect of causing an advance in the rate of freight, which is not likely at present, at all events, to experience any reduction. Makers and dealers are alike well supplied with orders, sufficient to warrant a firm maintenance of prices. For rails, the demand has rather slackened; makers, however, are well occupied with old contracts, and prices are steady. In Scotch Pig-irop, there is no new feature; the demand for warrants has been very limited. Shipping Iron is in fair request, but tonnage is not plentiful, which will account for the shipments for the week being as small as they are; they amount to 6916 tons, against 5613 tons for the corresponding week of last year, showing an increase of 13 63 tons; prices, however, are well supported, and were it not for apprehe masions of increased stringency in the money market, more extensive tran sactions would doubtless be entered into. Tin continues to show an upward tendency, the present high rates being freely continues to show an upward tendency, the present high rates being freely paid, without at all interfering apparently with the demand; and Tinplates participate to the full, extent in this strong feeling; makers demand plates participate to the full, extent in this strong strong, and for present shipment find no lack of high rates for forward deli, enzy, and for present shipment find no lack of

orders. Copper remains firm, with a considerable demand, the high prices now ruling being well established. Lead shows a tendency to improvement, and higher rates are not improbable. Zinc has advanced 2s. per owt., consequent upon the enhanced value of spelter. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 8t. 5s. to 8t. 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 142t. per ton; common bar, 143t.; refined block, 149t.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 39s. to 39s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 34s. to 34s. 6d.—Lead: English sheet, 24t. per ton; English pig, 23d.—Copper: Cake and tile, 135t. per ton; best selected, 138t.; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 3d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. per lb.

-We have heard many and varied opinions expressed as to the robable effects of the great extension of mining business, through its introduction to the Stock Exchange, and perhaps a few remarks upon the past, as well as the present and future prospects of mining, may not be out of place just now. As to the past, mining has been, as smelting now is, a sort of monopoly, simply by reason that whilst adopted and supported by the fire, the many rejected it, because they did not understand it; and if it be now better understood and appreciated, it is through the Mining Journal having for years put before the public, in "facts and figures," its great advantages for the profitable employment of capital, and asserting that it would one day become, as it now has, of national importance. In judging of the future, we must do so in some measure by looking at the past, and reasoning by comparison. The members of the Mining Exchange, those who have devoted themselves to mining business, are few in number, yet we speak within bounds when we state that their transactions in shares, chiefly for clients in different parts of the United Kingdom, exceed 1,000,000l. annually; and if by something under 30 members such a business is done, what may be expected when the Stock Exchange, of 600 members, takes it up? The fact of their having done so has already caused many persons to order purchases of shares who either never heard of, or disregarded them before, and this will go on increasing. Then, as to the effects of this. Hitherto, we have considered that mining shares, owing to their comparative uncertainty, should pay from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum; but as there are something under 60 dividend mines, and many of them in a small number of shares, the demand will have the effect of increasing prices, as that the interest received will be about 10 per cent. past, as well as the present and future prospects of mining, may not be out of them in a small number of shares, the demand will have the effect of increasing prices, so that the interest received will be about 10 per cent. This will cause a greater demand again for progressive mines approaching a dividend state, and as these become absorbed speculations will spring up

a divident state, and as these become absorbed a speculations will spring up on all sides, and require caution and discrimination. Perhaps at no poriod in the annals of mining was the market more free from bubbles than at present, and we sincerely fiope it may be kept so.

During the week a good business has been done, and more in high priced shares than was observable last week; in fact, many of the small shares we then noticed as having been largely dealt in have not maintained their prices. South Frances shares have been mostly in demand, and have advanced from 330 to 360, 370; the cause of this is owing to a discovery in prices. South Frances shares have been mostly in demand, and have advanced from 330 to 360, 370; the cause of this is owing to a discovery in the 104, west of the cross-course, and shows what we have often pointed out, the value of cross-cuts; it would appear from the 104 upwards the lode had been poor west of the cross-course, but by driving a little north in the 104 the lode was found, and the inference is that it had been missed in all the levels above. This is not only important to South Frances, but the mines west, particularly West Frances and Grenville. Basset, 300 to 302½; the dividend declared at the meeting was 8½ per ahare. Alfred Consols paid a dividend of 9s. per share, and the next is expected to be larger; shares, 22½ to 23. Margery has much improved; shares, 33 to 35; Kitty (Lelant) in demand, at 15½; Great Alfred, 12½ to 12½; North Basset, 35½ to 36; West Basset, 35 to 36, and enquired after; Hender, 3 to 2½; East Alfred, 1½ to 1½; Providence Mines, 76 to 77½; Ding Dong, 33½ to 34½; Margaret, 46; Great South Tolgus, 15½ to 16½; South Carn Brea advanced to 8½, 8½; Rosewarne shares have been in good demand, at 39 to 40; Herodsfoot, 4½ to 4½; Penhaldarva, 20; North Laxey, 50 to 55; Par Consols, 22 to 23; for West Par shares there has been a great demand, at ½ to ½, with a prospect of going higher; Wheal Harriett, 24s. to 25s.; East Basset, 69 to 71; West Caradon, 147½ to 150; West Fowey, 8½ to 9; Pollard, ½; Wheal Wrey shares have risen from 7 to 7½; West Providence, 13 to 13½; Wheal Grenville, 1½ to 1½; Trelawny, 21 to 22, more in demand; South Caradon, 345 to 350; East Russell shares advanced to 20s., and left off at 9s. to 12s. 6d.; Lady Bertha, 1½; Sortridge, 1½ to 1½, and more business doing in them; West Damsel, 110, and enquired after. East Pool, 340; shares have been enquired after; the mine is looking better in the 90, but the over ground in reserve is small. North Frances shares advanced to 21, but left off flat, at 18; Wheal Edward. vanced from 330 to 360, 370; the cause of this is owing to a discovery in 1½ to 1½, and more business doing in them; West Damsel, 110, and enquired after. East Pool, 340; shares have been enquired after; the mine is looking better in the 90, but the ore ground in reserve is small. North Frances shares advanced to 21, but left off flat, at 18; Wheal Edward, 3½; United Mine shares in demand, at 210 to 225; Great Baddern, 1 to 1½; Carvannall is looking better, and there has been a demand for shares, at 7½, 8, 8½; Wendron Consols, 37½ to 40; Trevelyan, 5½ to 6; Cook's Kitchen in demand, at 2½; Great Vor, 6½, and more freely offered; St. Day United shares have advanced to 1½, buyers, and no sellers; West Grenville, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; Molland, 4s. 6d. to 5s.; South Condurrow, 9s. to 10s.; Rosewarne and Herland, 9½ to 9½. Trewetha, 3½ to 3½; an improvement is said to have taken place in the mine. Mary Ann shares in demand, at 45 to 46; Botallack, 175 to 185. Devon Consols, 440 to 450; the large samplings here lead to the presumption that a still larger. in demand, at 45 to 46; Botallack, 175 to 185. Devon Consols, 440 to 450; the large samplings here lead to the presumption that a still larger dividend may be declared next time. Grambler and St. Aubyn, 102½ to 105; the mine is looking well, and as the 36 fm. level approaches the ore ground above a rise may be looked for; at present, the end contains more copper than it did in the level above; the end in the 24 fm. level, which is considerably further east, is worth 301, per fathom. At Rosewarne and Herland, the lode in the 8 fm. level is worth 501, per fm. At Merllyn, the prospects are better, and the mine bids fair to make profits again; the next sampling will be 24 to 25 tons of lead for the month. Busecan, 100; Collacombe. 35 to 45. next sampling will be Collacombe, 35 to 45.

The following dividends were declared during January :-

Mine.	Per	shi	are.		Amo	ซกเ	
Dovon Great Consols	£14				£14,336	0	0
Mining Company of Ireland	0	10	6	*********	10,5 0	0	0
South Wheal Frances	10	0	0	**********	4,960	0	0
Wicklow Copper	0	12	6	***********	3,125	0	0
West Basset	0	9	0		2,700	0	0
South Caradon	10	0	0		2,560	0	0
Wheal Buller	5	0	0		1,280	0	0
Laxey Mines	50	0	0	***********	1,000	0	0
Eyam Mines	0	10	0	**********		0	0
South Tolgus	2	0	0	**********	512	0	0
West Providence	0	10	0		512	0	0
West Wheal Dumsel	2	0	0	***********	512	0	0
Holyford Mines	0	5	0	*********	500	0	0
Cobre	8	0	0	************		0	0
Mariquita	0	1	0	**********	5,190	0	0
Total					£85,387	0	0

Wheal Basset declared a dividend of 4096l. (8l. per share) on Tuesday; which, after deducting the loss on the South Mine, 176l. 16s. 11d., leaves a balance to the credit of next account, 1007l. 4s. 5d. The ores sold realised 8216l. 10s. 11d., and the balance from last audit, 1260l. 9s. 9d.—
The United Minesaccounts showed balance in favour of mine, 409l. 9s. 10d.
The ores sold realised 7064l. 4s. 1d.——Alfred Consols declared a dividend of 2304l. (9s. per share), on Monday, leaving to the credit of next account, 961l. 9s. 1d. The ores sold realised 5735l. 6s. 8d.

At Nether Hearth, the stores west are not looking so well at present:

At Nether Hearth, the stopes west are not looking so well at present; they are getting into a piece of hard poor ground. Two men are now driving to the north vein in the limestone, at 40s. per fm. The north vein is worth 16 cwts. of ore per fm.; set to two men, at 42s. per fm. This vein continues to improve steadily going west. ——At Nanteos and Penrhiw, the lode in the 30, proceeding east towards Bwhel Gwyn, is still looking favourable, and yielding 8 or 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes, on the whole, are yielding about their usual quantity of ore. The weather has been during the past week, and still continues to be, very severe indeed, with much frost and snow on the ground, which has quite suspended the whole of their dressing operations; but, up to the present time, they have succeeded in keeping both their wheels at work, the water in fork at each mine, and the whole of our hands at work. ——At Clara Mine, they have for the last three weeks been driving the 20, east of cross-cut, where the lode is about 5 ft. wide, composed of a light blue killas, spar, and lead ore, yielding about 12 cwts. of the latter to the fm. ——At Wheal Arthur, the December ore, sold on Jan. 22, realised 728£ 14s., including carriage. They sampled on the 30th the January ore, computed 138 tons, usual quality. They have ten pitches, working by thirty men; average tribute 9s. in 1£. ——At West Wheal Virgin, in driving the adit level north from Richards's shaft, they have broken some good stones of tin on the spar lode; should this continue, it will greatly enhance the value of the mine. —At South Devon Consols, the lode in the 50 west is about 2 ft. wide, spotted with copper ore, and yields good stones of tin occasionally. This flowel is driven westward from the cross-course about 14 fms., and the cha-At Nether Hearth, the stopes west are not looking so well at present spotted with copper ore, and yields good stones of tin occasionally. This level is driven westward from the cross-course about 14 fms., and the cha-

raster of the lode, which throughout this driving appears to be favourable for the production of copper, is evidently improving in depth.—At Tavy Consols, the prospects are cheering, and they are proceeding with the dressing as fast as possible for the next sampling, which will be between 80 and 90 tons.—At Wheal Emma (Buckfastleigh), the lode in the 22 continues to hold good.—At Bedford Consols, the agent's report recommends the adventurers to continue the driving of the shallow adit, by six men; the driving of the middle adit, by four mon; and to clear the old workings, and other incidental work that may be found necessary.—At Frank Mills Mine, they sampled, on Saturday last, 50 tons of good quality lead ore, and from the present prospects of the mine, they think they will increase their sampling for the next two months to 80 tons, which will meet the costs.—At Welsh Potosi, it is reported that there are 100 tons of lead broken in the stopes underground. It is anticipated that, after the stuff is drawn from the different levels underground, great discoverices will be made in opening the sides of the levels, and that in a little time they will have no difficulty in going to market with from 80 to 100 tons of lead ore monthly.—At Caradon Consols, the sinking of the boundary shaft progresses satisfactorily; they continue to break good stones of ore occasionally from that place.—A sample of copper ore from the shallow adit end of Bedford Consols, was assayed by Mesars. Johnson and Sons, and yielded a produce of 12-25 per cent. of pure copper.—At Bryntail Mine, there is no alter, tion in the ground in the cross-cut driving south towards Bryntail lode, in the 10. They are still making fair progress; it is now driving by six men, therefore they hope to see the lode at an early date. The rise in the western ground, above the 10, is suspended for the present, or until they as certain more fully the nature of the lode in the stope in back of the 10, towards the shallow level, which is still producing good stones of orc is still producing good stones of ore. The stop, east of No. 2 winze, improved since last week. During the past few lays, dressing has impeded by the severity of the weather.

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week :-

On the Stock Exchange, the following business has been transacted :-

305; Wheal Edward, 4, 4%, 3%, 4; Wheal Wrey, 7½ to 7%.

On the Stock Exchange, the following business has been transacted:—
Sayurddy, Jan. 31.—Alfred Consols, 21½ to 22; Great Whea! Vor, 6%; North Frances, 16¾, 16%, 17½; North Wheal Bases, 53½; South Carn. Brea. 8 to 7%; Wheal Edward, 3½ to 3½.—Fransactions, though not officially marked: Rosewarne, 33½; North Sasset, 33½; to 36; Par Consols, 22½ to 22½; Wheal Harriett, 32a., 31a., 31a., 61.; Port Phillip, 4a., 9d.

Monday.—Alfred Consols, 22½, 22, 23; Devon Great Consols, 44½; Great Wheal Alfred, 11½ to 12; North Frances, 17½ to 17½; North Wheal Base. 4, 33½, 35½, 35½, 35½; South Caradon, 435, ex div. West Basset, 33½ to 34½; Wheal Edward, 3½ to 3½; Wheal Mary Ann, 48 to 45½.—Transactions, though not officially marked: Devon Great Consols, 42½; to 41½; North Basset, 33½ to 35½; West Basset, 35 to 34½; Sortridge Consols, 1½; Great Wheal Wey, 7½ to 35½; West Basset, 35 to 34½; Sortridge Consols, 1½; Great Wheal Wey, 7½ to 7½; Great South Toigus, 15½; South Carn Bres, 8 to 7½; Lad.) Flerths, 23a.; Moliand, 5a.; Wheal Harriett, 39a. to 31a.; Great Wheal Busy, 6½ to 6½; Wheal Unpil, 12½; South Carn Bres, 8 to 7½; Lad.) Flerths, 23a.; Moliand, 5a.; Wheal Harriett, 39a. to 31a.; Great Wheal Busy, 6½ to 6½; Wheal Unpil, 12½; South Carn Bres, 8 to 7½; Lad.) Flerths, 23a.; Moliand, 5a.; Wheal Harriett, 39a. to 31a.; Great Wheal Busy, 6½ to 6½; Wheal Unpil, 12½; South Carn Bres, 8 to 8½; St. John del Rey, 17½; Santiago, 2½; United Moxican, 4, 3½, 3½.—Transactions, though not officially marked: Alfred Consols, 22¾; to 1½; South Carn Bres, 8 to 7½; Bresidence Mines, 76; Soutridge Consols, 113.16; Par Consols, 23½; to 8½; Providence Mines, 76; South Grown, 18½ to 15; Par Consols, 23½; South Carn Bres, 8 to 8½; South Ca

The arrivals of ores and metals during the week are as follow:-MONDAY.—In London, 5 tons pig iron from Sweden, 52 cakes and 58 cases rolled zine from Belgium.

TURBDAY and WEDSERDAY, no arrivals.

THURBDAY.—In London, 43 tons cast-iron from New York, 1650 pigs lead from Spain, 5 casks bismuth ore from Hamburgh, 1000 slabs tin from Holland.

FHIDAY.—In London, 1827 pigs lead from Spain, 1500 slabs tin from Holland, 2162 burs iron from Sweden, 60 tons antimony ore from Singapore.

At Redruth Ticketing, on Thursday, 3827 tons of ore were sold, realis-1601. 18s.; average price, 7t. 5s.; average produce, 6\frac{1}{2}; quantity of fine copper, 237 tons 14 cwts. The sale at the same place, on Thursday next, will comprise 4836 tons.

At Swansea, on Tuesday, 1502 tons of copper ore will be sold, including ores from Cobre, Seville, Spanish, Namaqualand, Sydney, Peninsular, Rotterdam, and Molland.

At New York (Jan. 21), refined ingot and new sheathing copper were steady. In fron, Scotch pigs were firm: blooms and boiler-plates fetched higher prices. In rails a very large amount of business had been done. Spanish pig-lead was also in demand. In tin, the sales were light, but ained firm.

At the United Mines meeting on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Ba-ance last audit, 2241, 18a, 2d.; ore sold Oct., Nov, and Dec., less dues, 76641, 4s. 1d.; undry receipts 319-9s. 9d. = 32534, 12s.—Mine costs and merchants bills for November and December, 71043, 8s. 3d.; account of new engine, 7231, 13s. 6d: leaving balance of favour of the adventurers, 4091, 9s. 10d.

in favour of the adventurers, 4091, 9s. 10d.

At Trehane Mine meeting, on Jan. 28 (Mr. T. J. Osborne in the chair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 1624t; ores sold, 3661t. 10s. 10d.—4685t. 10s. 10d.—Balance last audit, 924t. 2s. 10d.; mine cost and merchants' bills, June, 533f. 1ss. 11d.; July, 497t. 11s.; Aug., 524t. 5s. 9d.; Sept., 463t. 12s. 8d.; Oct., 439t. 12s. 9d.; Nov., 512t. 19s. 4d.; discount, &c., 26t. 17s. 7d.; leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 262t. 1ss. Messrs, John Parsons, jun., F. W. Stockwell, and Henry Cremer, were appointed the committee of management. Capt. M. Edwards reported that the estimated produce of Dec. and Jan. was 55 tons of ore, calculated to realize 860t., and the

cast for the same two months about 1801. Mr. Jas. Ensor, who had inspected the same, casulated that the machinery and materials would fetch, by anotion, 17001.

At Great Hewas United Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Hanam in the chair), the accounts showed, balance at bankers, 9391, 7s. 2d. The report of the committee will be found in extense in another solutum. Resolutions were passed for issuing the shares on hand at 20s. per shr's, pro rata, to the existing shareholders, at the rate of 1 to 10, and the remaining 60 were unanimously voted to the members of the committee, for past services. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, committee, ran servetary.

At Bwich Consols meeting on Jan. 31 (the Rov. Thomas Parry in the chair), the accounts showel—Balance is sit audit, 35t. 12s. 6d.; ores sold, 2211t. 12s. 421t. 0s. 1d.; sundress, 71t. 10s. 11d.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 5301. 10s. 11d. The statement of assets and liabilities shows a balance in favour of mine of 3941. 17s. d. Capt. Robert Northey reported that the 30 fm. level had a splendid piece of ground for about 85 fms. in length shoul, and from that depth to surface; but they ought to be laying out ground in depth at the same time, and if it opens according to prevent prospects, they will have a profitable mine. The end driving west in the 52 has improved, and is now worth 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The Rev. Thomas Parry, Meass. Matthew Parker, R. J. Kingchureli, and 8. Kingchurch, were appointed the committee for the next three months.

whether Perker, R. J. Kingchurch, and S. Kingchurch, were appointed the committee for the next three months.

At the Rosewarne Consols meeting, on Tuesday (Mr. W. E. Ayers in the chair), the accounts showed—Call of 10s. per share on 490s shares, 2048.; sale of 11s, 23.4s.; 4s. 2050.4.4s. 1d.—Costs and merchants' bills for Nov., 1835, to Dec., 1856. 5613. 1s. 1d.; lease of mine, 1230.f.; office expenses, 10.; capineer's, secretary's, and preliminary expenses, 303.; banker's charges, 27.10s.; leaving balance in favour of mine, 1333. 13s. Report's were read from Captains P. Floyd, of Tineroft, John Thomas, of West Providence, J. Dubridge, of South Crenver, and J. Richards, of Wheal Guskus. It was agreed U. at a steam-engine should be purcha-sed, to be ersected on the mine as early as possible. Measts. W. P. Cardozo, and Capt. J. Richards, were severally appointed assist ant purser and agent. A call of 2s. per share was made.

At Dukr, of Cornwall Mines committee meeting, Thursday, the accounts, as audited "preparatory to the ensuing bi-monthly meeting, showed—Copper ore sold, 1534. 18s. 3d.; ditto at Wadebridge, 800.—21311. 18s., 3d.—The Nov. and Dec. costs mounter', to 13381. 18s., 3d.d.; debts undivided at the last audit, 1661. 19s., 2%d.; univided Jues, &c., 2094.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 2291. 3s. 8%d.

At "West Collacombe meeting, on Thursday, the accounts, showing a balar co against the mine of 3621. 6s. 6d., were examined and passed. A call of 3s. ser Anar was made. A special general meeting was called for forfeiting all shares in rear of call. The captain's highly satisfactory report will be found among the Uning Correspondence.

At North Frances Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Wm. Eales in the

Ining Correspondence.

At North Frances Mine meeting, on Thursday (Mr. Wm. Eales in the shair), the accounts showed—Calls received, 1300. 19s.; copper ore sold, 1196. 5s. 11d.; =13196. 15s. 11d.—Balance last audit, 34f. 11s. 8d.; mine cost, 497f. 14s. 9d.; merchants bills, 3306. 12s. 1d. : leaving balance in favour of mine, 456f. 17s. 5d. Captain Philip Hosking reported that the lode was kindly, but not productive. The tributers were doing well in the stopes west of Jory's winze, at 5s. tribute. They will set ansider pitch east of the winze at about the same tribute.

At the Great Crimnis Mining Company meeting, on Thursday (Mr. C. R. Bead in the chair), the report of Mr. Manuel, who had visited the mine, was read, as also highly favourable reports from Capt. Bice. The proceedings, which terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and committee, are fully reported in another polums.

with a voic of thanks to the chairman and committee, are fully reported in another olumn.

Ritton Castle Mine has been again inspected by Capt. James Roach, of freyntall, whose voluminous and highly-satisfactory report has been forwarded to us. The position of this mine, being in the richest district of England, is such that the profiteors seem determined, as they ought, to prosecute the work with still greater ensays, for which purpose a call of 1s. 6d. was made on the share at the general meeting ago, for which purpose a call of 1s. 6d. was made on the share at the general meeting the downwell of the still greater ensays, for which purpose a call of 1s. 6d. was made on the share at the general meeting the downwell of the still greater ensays, 150. 15s. = 10,130. 15s. = 10,1

share, and 6s. on the 13f. shares.

The Coed Mawr Pool Lead Mines, near Llanrwat, shipped 23 tons of doors for Holywell, on Monday. During the six months, from June to December, the ore raised and sold has been 30 tons, of which 10 tons were pild as royalty, and the remaining \$3 tons realised 103ff. 3s. 3d., nett proceeds, which more than defrayed at the working costs for the half year. This pro luce was raised solely from the new after the 25) is now ", royressing, and at a depth of only 11 fms. The lawer ground eleare" by the Pool drainage, and at a depth of only 11 fms. The lawer ground before the contraction of the month. With the mild weather the driving on the No. 3 lode will also recommence, and good fruits are expected in that quarter. From Sort's dage and Bedford, Capts. T. Neill and T. Treweck report that a 54 is driven west of the shat 15 fathoms, the lode for that distance is from 2 to 4 leet wide, and of a character to warrant a deeper point. The lode in the end is at meant awail; if fms. cast they have drive through a small cross-course, and thought beast to, put the men to drive south on its course, to cut the south or north underly lode, which they hope to find productive.

From Wheal Tchidy, Capt. D. Lanksbury reports that the water at the day are rising at the western shaft, they were obliged to suspend the add in the firm, lovel east.

From the Copiapo Mines, Capt. W. Tregellas reports that there is no-

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water rising at the western shaft, they were obliged to suspend the end in the fm. lovel east.

From the Copiapo Mines, Capt. W. Tregellas reports that there is noting of importance to notice since his former report. At Checo Mine, the stopes in the old part, on the green lode, have improved. The pitches are not looking well. At Treloweth Mine, there is some promising lode driven through in the west of Woodfall's shaft, and it would be desirable to see the 60 extended west if it. There is no improvement in any other part of the mine.

At Wheal Harriett, the agent states, before another setting-day, he and papers meeting with the lode in the 50 cross-cut. The 74 east is worth 2 tons of ore fun.; west, I ton per fin.; stopes, 3 tons per fm. We are opening up good ore remand in the 74.

Wheal Cupid, by the agent's report, seems to be very much improved. Drey's ashaft, in sinking below the 40 fm. level, has every appearance of being near a curse of ore, and is producing rich yellow copper ore; and all the ends in the mine are reported as having stones of ore. Looking at the locality, with the most productive Gentap lodes running through it, and the shaft only down 45 fms. below the adit to a very reason to believe that this will be one of the Redruth prizes ere long. The Dyffryn Castell Lead and Blende Mines have been inspected and

The Dyffryn Castell Lead and Blende Mines have been inspected and sported on by Capts. Michael Barbery and James Paull, of Goginan, and Matthew funcis, who are perfectly unanimous as to the favourable prospects of the mines has already been 11s. 6d, per share expended, and 2s, more will be required for smaller and dressing apparatus. There are no debts upon the mine, and the local description of the state of the mines and dressing apparatus. There are no debts upon the mine, and the local description of the state of the

for the carriage of ore and materials to and from Aberystwith. It is confidently anticipated that the Dyffryn Castoll Mine will speedily became a large and profitable one. The machinery and materials of the South Tamar Mine have been purchased of the directors by Mr. W. West, of St. Blazey, Cornwall.

Mr. Peter Wilson, of the Modum Cobalt Works, has been appointed manager of the Alten Copper Works, in lieu of Mr. S. H. Thomas, who is about to proceed to South America in the ensuing autumn.

At the South Australian Copper Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. Wiltworth in the chair), resolutions were passed confirming the sale of the property to the Strathalbyn Mining and Sastiting Company, and allowing the holders in the old company to take shares in the new one. The ordinary shares to be subject to a call of 2a., but the preference shares to be exempted from call. It was stated that, out of the 5,000 shares into which the old company is divided, upwards of 34,00 had a sented to join the new one. The proceedings, which are fully detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the London and Virginia Gold and Copper Mining Company meeting, on Monday (Mr. A. S. Ayrton in the chair), a resolution was unanimously passed to proceed with the operations, and to pay 1s. 6d. per share to those desirous of relinquishing, the holders of the remaining shares not having sent replies. A resolution was also unanimously adopted, authorising the directors to make a call not exceeding 2s, per share. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

At the Scottish Australian Investment meeting, yesterday (Mr. W. H. Diekson in the chair), the accounts showed that the gross profit for the half year was 5000 and 5000 and

pr. A cordinaryote of thanks to the chairman, secretary, and anditors terminated receedings.

The United Mexican Mining Association have despatches from their compners, dated Dec. 12, 18, 29, and Jan. 1, from which the following are extracts: 12.—Janus Maria v Jose: I have again the satisfaction to report very favourfithin mine; a consideration of chief importance seems to be, how far the expectate to which the fact of the discovery of a new vein, and its promising appearance the, have been sustained. I have before informed you of the gradual improvement was apparent as the vein became more distinctly defined, and more separated from titual vein which it crosses, and I found yesterday, on inspecting the mine, that six which has been advanced the furthest (the frente of San Maximo), and which refore, the most indicative of the real character of the veins, was very much superapply which has yet been most with. The ore here is of excellent quality, and ached a width of 10 feet, holding this width to the full height at which this work as divine—viz., 17 feet. There is also every indication that the lower workings are in progress will, as they advance, find the vein equally good at a greater depth, making the amount for the last fornight 425 cargas; but this deterioration was ant, and there is now a probability that the extraction will exceed its former averalt should also be borne in mind that as it has been found accessary to restrict the responses, the capabilities of the mine, as to the amount of extraction, are not rought out.

and expectations that ere long we shall have a considerable increase in the quantity of cargs. The surface now presented to the rainer, in ore, measures nearly 4 varas by 6, being 10 ft. by 17 ft.; there is every indication of its extending, and into our own territories instead of eut of them, as would have been the case if the ore had made to the south or seath-east, instead of the north and north-west, as it now does. With reference to the produce, core, &c., it may be bore in mind that we hardly expected to finish the new shaft before the end of the year, but thanks to the favourable nature of the rock as we descended, and to the unremitting exertions of our administrator, we have not only finished it, but since the beginning of September, when the extraction commenced, we have obtained ore to the vacus of \$26,587.

Dec. 20.—The general tener of the late reports has shown that an improvement had been going on in this mine for some time, and more especially on Dec. 12 informed you of the very good aspect of the fronte of San Maximo, the chief in size, and the most important, as being the farthest advanced on the new veni. This freath is now booking even better than it was, and the ore it yields is of a rich description. Two other frentes, the one at a higher and the other at a lower level, on the same vein, but not yet so far advanced as San Maximo, are good and improving. During the last week the amount of extraction, at the usual weekly expense, has increased the last week the amount of extraction, at the usual weekly expense, has increased the last week the amount of extraction, at the usual weekly expense, has increased and highly satisfactory state. The comparative statement gives a decrease in the amount of our remitted, but it should be borne in mind that this refers to what has been received at the hacienda, not what has been extracted from the mine, and from various causes the amount sont in a particular month may be more or less than the produce. There is no doubt (writes Major Farrell) that the min

At Pontgibaud Mines, the severity of the weather is greatly against their fine dressing. Their buddles are all frozen up. Their sampling will be about 160 tons, which would have been 180 tons had their tributers got about their ore as

in times past.

The Worthing Mining Company have despatches from the colonial committee, dated Adelaide, Oct. 30, 1856. The information contained therein is highly important, as the colonial committee have succeeded in purchasing the very valuable mineral property known as the Bremer Mine, formerly belonging to the Britannia Mining Company, which has recently dissolved, and submitted their freehold property for sale. It is well known in the colony that this mine, whilst only worked by horse-whin power, was proved to be a valuable property, and large amount of copper ores was laid open and left underground at the dissolution of the company. The acting manager of the Worthing Company has immediately taken steps to creet the new steam-engine in his possession belonging to the company, and soon after its erection important returns of copper cau undoubtedly be made. There have been many private advices from the colony received in London, announcing this valuable acquisition to the company's property, and numerous enquiries are made for the shares, which have for a long time past been at a low rate.

Mr. Joel Hitchens, the much respected secretary of the Imperial Brazillan Mining Association, has, we regret to bear, met with an accident, by breaking his left arm, which will prevent his leaving for the mines by the Mers sey, on Monday, In aliuding last week to the able manner in which the accounts of this company have been kept, and the high compliment passed on both occasions upon that subject by the two committees of investigation, we ought to have given credit to Mr. Davy, the accountant, under whose superintendence they are conducted.

The New Fort Bowen Mining Company have sent out Mr. Clomes, Dr.

The New Fort Bowen Mining Company have sent out Mr. Clemes, Dr. ephenson, and a staff of miners; and they sailed from Southampton in the Parama, the mines.

The intelligence from Melbourne via Panama is to Oct. 31, or a week later than that by the overland mail. The gold production had revived with the return of fine weather; the totals of gold brought by the last escort were 46,030 ozs. and 27,674. coin. For the 10 months of 1856 the receipts had been 8,560,0004. against 7,070,0004. In the corresponding period of 1855, while the shipments had been 9,530,0004. against 8,620,0004. When the contract of the search product of the pear, the total for the hast quarter, owing to the state of the weather, having shown a slight reduction. Shipments it was now expected would again steadily increase. From Sydney the dates were to Oct. 25. With regard to the recently discovered gold field at Dunolly, near the Rock River, it is mentioned that about 29,000 persons were still at work there out of the rush of 40,000 which had first taken place. It may be assumed, therefore, that although every exaggerated expectation had not been realised, the yield was not unsatisfactory. A new rush had lately taken place to a locality on the Government lands called Epsom.

The advices from Jamaica are to Jan. 9.—The Clarendon Consolidated Company are progressing with the different operations in the mine as fast as they possibly can. The looke in the stopes in the 22 continued regular, and was producing some good work for the dressing-floors. In the past six months they had sunk in the shaft 6 fms. 4 ft.; driven in cross-cut 23 fms. 5 ft.; ditto on the course of the look 113 fms. 3 ft.=19 fms. At Wheal Jamaica an improvement had taken place in the 50. Ore dressed and ready for shipment. 41 tons 6 cwts. 0 qr. 16 lbs. At Ellerslie and Bardowie they had recovered the ground in the deep cross-cut, and were again driving on the end of it, to intersect the main lode. At Rio Grande Company the captain continued sinking in Brookdale, as everything was flattering: greens in abundance, and prine sprt and gossan. Mr. Wm. Arthur reported that he had from 10 to 11 bardels of dressed ore of a high precentage, which he hoped to send to Port Antonio by Jan. 10. The dispatches will be found, in extense, in another column. Assuming that the ships Heather Bell and Morning Light sailed from Melbourne on the days fixed, they have now been at sea 35 and 83 days respectively. It is believed that the total smount of gold on both these vessels is very large. The wind, however, is at present unfavourable for the arrival of ships from Australia, being north-cart.

In Foreign Mines, a decided improvement has been exhibited the carbon. The advices from Jamaica are to Jan. 9 .- The Clarendon Consolidated

In Foreign Mines, a decided improvement has been exhibited through at the week. Cobre Copper changed hands yesterday at 55%; Linares, 8 to 8%

In the Gold Mining Share Market, the only business transacted has been in Chancellorsville at 8a, 6d. The other quotations are morely nominal.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been very firm. There has been some demand for the shares of the California Water Company at par to ½ pm. A very large amount of business has also been done in Joint-Stock Banks at improved quotations, which will be found in the usual column.

At the London and County Bank annual meeting on Thursday, the nett profits of the last half year were shown as 38,081. 9s. 6d., including the balance brought forward. A half-yearly dividend of 6 per cent. was declared, making a total distribution of 11 per cent. for the year 1856. A balance of 7,793. 14s. 3d. remains to be carried forward. It was mentioned that the securities which have come into the possession of the bank through the late John Sadleir, are being realised more favourably than was originally anticipated; and that none of the directors or officials owe a single shilling to the bank. It is contemplated, after the 1st June next, to increase the capital by 100,000., in 5000 shares of 20. each, which are to be offered to the shareholders at a premium, the profit being carried to the credit of the reserve fund. The report and explanations afforded, appeared to be received with general satisfaction.

At the Paris and London Steam-Boat Company meeting, held at Paris,

appeared to be received with general satisfaction.

At the Paris and London Steam-Boat Company meeting, held at Paris, on Jan. 19, Mr. Souberbeile, the gerant, read the report of the President of the Council of Surveillance, and the President gave an account of the contracts which had been closed with the shipshilders and mashine manufacturers, and informed the shareholders that, although unavoidable delays had occurred in the closing of the latter contract, it would not prevent the commencement of the service in the early part of February. After having alluded, at considerable length, to the peculiar merits of the company's vessels, which, by the aid of an 80-lorse power serve propeller, will be enabled to run up to Port St. Nicholas, Paris, in all seasons, he observed, in conclusion, that from his intinste connection with commerce, he had examined imany sets of books, and he must say, that in the present instance they were admirably kept, and it would be but an act of justice to their gerant to express their satisfaction. They have every confidence that, in less than six months, they will be enabled to pay both the 5 per cent. interest, and from Dec. 31 the dividend.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of the Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Jan. 31, amounted to 393,2851., and for the corresponding period of last year to 369,6147., showing an increase of 25,6717. The gross receipts of the eight railways havine their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 161,6147; and for the corresponding week of last year to 183,6594, showing an increase of 57557.

The corresponding period of 1856 to 210,745.; showing an increase of 57451.

The increase on the Eastern Counties amounted to 32971.; on the Great Northern to 1901; on the London and North-Western to 1936.; on the South-Fastern to 3921; total 66201; but from this must be deducted 1501 the decrease on the Great Western 954, on the London and Blackwall, 3311. on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, and 2291, on the London and South-Western, leaving the total increase, 57451.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 228,6711, and for the corresponding period of 1856 to 210,7451; showing an increase of 17,9261, in the receipts of those lines, which added to the increase on the metropolitum lines makes the total increase 23,6714, as compared with the corresponding week of 1856.

NEW APPLICATION OF FUSIBLE METAL.—Mr. John Thompson has communicated a paper to the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, showing that fusible metal may be used with great advantage in making drills for boring rock, and more especially in sinking Artesian wells. The drill consists of an iron cup, with a stem to fit into the other machinery, as with the common drill. Into this cup a suitable number of hard tempered steel chisels are set, and the whole run into one solid tool, by means of the fusible metal—the chisels being spread beyond the edge of the cup so as to bore any required width of bore hole, and to allow a free passage of water and debris while working. There is nother difficulty in manufacturing this tool, nor danger of injuring the temper of the steel chisels, as 208 degree Fahr, is the melting point of this metal, which is hence quite fluid with boiling water. When the drill is reduced in size, or blunted by boring, it can be easily heated so as to melt the fusible metal, when the chisels may be taken out separately and sharpned, after which they may be set to the original gauge in the cup of metal, and when cold the tool is as good as at first (without the aid of a blacksmith). The hole can always be kept quite circular, and any sized hole can be bored, from the smallest to one of as many feet in dismeter as of inches with the prosent drill, requiring only an increased size of oup, an increased ninches with the prosent drill, requiring only an increased size of oup, an increased number of chisels, and an extra power to work it. The improved drill can be worked horizontally or in an inclined position, with the same facility as those in present use, and it is anticipated that it may be rendered available not only for boring in search of water or minerals, but for cutting and boring through mountains for railroads and canals. NEW APPLICATION OF FUSIBLE METAL,-Mr. John Thompson has comught out.

—The mine is every day improving, and present appearances justify our hopes rais, but for cutting and boring through mountains for railros

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—The Committee have to announce that the SALE of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS is POSTFONED. 59, Threadneedle-street, City, Feb. 6, 1857.

OUTH TAMAR CONSOLS.—The WHOLE of the MACHINERY and MATERIALS is now OFFERED FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

Applications to be made to Mr. William West, St. Blazey, Cornwall.

[Further particulars will be given in next week's Journal.]

LIVERPOOL METAL TRADE.

Particulars of Corren One, Corren Regulus, Ban Corren, and Silven One, imported at Liverpool during the month of January, 1857.

Date.	Ship.	Where from.	Copp.	Copp.	Bar copper.	Silver ore.
" 10 " 17 " 19 " 31	Union	Boston Melbourne Hay Richmond, Virginia Leghorn Chili	Tons. 75 240 770 8 55 46		1157 cakes.	****** ****** ****** ****** ******

LEAD ORES. £ 22 10 0 £2507 9 0 577 0 0 1154 0 0 £1575 0 0 ... £ 336 3 0 ... 278 6 0= £ 614 9 0

BLACK TIN.

BLACK TIN.

Sold on the 31st January.

Mines.

Tons e. q. lb. Price per ton.
Leeds and St. Aubyn. 7 2 0 11 ... £ £ 564 16 9

Sold on the 3d February.

St. Austeil Consols... 9 10 2 5 ... £81 0 0 ... £ .771 14 1

ditto 0 9 0 23 ... 68 0 0 31 6 0 = £ 803 0 1

DUCONS, INSCRICT TO TORS, AS SEASON IN OUR ISSE.

BLACK TIN.—From WEST WHEAL VIGIN, the seles of tin for the quarter ending Dec. 30 was 3 tons 3 cwts. 1 qr. 10 lbs., amounting to 2611, 17s. 5d., instead of 3 tons, amounting to 2241. 17s. 5d; and Bosworthen Mirk, 2 tons 8 cwts. 3 qrs. 19 lbs., amounting to 1977, 5s. 9d., instead of 10 cwts, amounting to 334. 18s. 2d.

WHEAL TALLACK sold during the quarter 1 ton black tin, at 711, 11s. 3d.

[These notices did not reach us in time for insertion in the usual Quarterly Returns, published in last week's Journal.]

COPPER ORES.
Sampled January 21, and sold at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, February 5.

K	Mines.	T	ons.	P	rice.		Mines.	T	ons.	P	rice.	
-	Wheat Bass	et	93	£112	17	6	Tincroft		21	Ell	9	0
d	ditto	***************************************	86	. 9	4	6	ditto	*************		. 45	8	0
t	ditto	************	85	12	3	6	Condurrow	***********	72	. 15	11	0
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	ditto	***************************************			19	6	Wheal Setor	1	32		7	6
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٠.	ditto		77		14	6	ditto	***************	91		2	0
d	ditto	************	25		9	6	ditto	***************************************	31		2	0
-	ditto	***********	75		6	0	ditto	***************************************	0.4			0
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n	ditto	************			11	6	North Pool	************			15	6
B.	ditto		65			6	ditto	***********	46		6	6
	ditto	**************	61		3	6	ditto	*************	29		13	0
y	ditto	************	63		3	0	ditto	************	25	5	0	6
•	ditto	*********			1	6	Camborne 1				7	6
	ditto	***********				6		ancis	15			0
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7.	West Seton		95		18	6	ditto	************				0
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i	ditto	***********	19	. 5	4	0	Great Whee	al Busy	38	5	15	- 6
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4				TO	TAI	L I	RODUCE.					

.... £160 18 0 | Average Produce... Average Standard

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES	WER	E PURC	HASE	D.	
	Cons.		Amou	ant.	
Mines Royal Company	212	**********	£1153	14	0
Vivian and Sons	445	*******	4199	3	3
Freeman and Co	338	*******	3192	14	3
Grenfell and Sons	400	***********	1934	15	6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	368	**********		19	6
Williams, Foster, and Co	779	**********	6156		0
Spitty Copper Company	326	**********	2709	4	0
Mason and Elkington	485	**********		9	6
F. Bankart	264	************	1360	14	9
Copper Miners' Company	210	**********	1978	6	3
Total .	3827		27.724	1	0

3827

Wheai Trevelyan 14—Wheai Carpenter 13.—Total, 4836 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and Parcels.—Devon Great Consols 2338—West Caradon 345—Marke Valley 310—Great Sheba Consols 261—Phœnix Mines 260—Holmbush 226—Bedford United 170—Collacombe 152—Wheai Friendship 150—Wheai Arthur 138—North Wheal Robert 128—Wheai Edward 123—Devon and Cornwall 126—Wheai Bray 115—Kelly Bray 57—Sortridge Consols 65—Lady Bertha 61—Wheai Russell 45—Devon and Courtmay 32—Hawkmoor 28—Queen of Dart 28—Allen's Ore 25—East Russell 22—East Wheai George 15—Redmoor 11.—Total, 5266 tons.

PIRST SALE IN FEBRUARY.

3988 4040 4799	***	7% 7% 6%		£21,132 17,116 22,147 2:,922 20,281	12 5 15	6 0	***	95 114 104	16 3 15	0 0	***	58 76 64	1 5	0 0	***	79 86 84	10
3988 4040 4799	***	7% 7% 6%		17,116	12 5 15	6 0	***	95 114 104	16 3 15	0 0	***	58 76 64	8 1 5	0 0	***	79 86 84	10
4040 4799	***	6% 6%	***	22,147	15	6	***	114 104	3 15	0	***	76 64	5	0		84	0
4799 4366	***	6%	***	2 ,922	15	0		104									
4366	***	61/		Bo 001													
4000						-0		113	10	0	***	71	6	0	***	88	10
4365		612		30,832	10	6		161	18	0		116	12	0	***	107	10
4168		536	***	25,200	14	0	***	150	17	0		103	14	0		126	0
3769	****	616	***	22,116	0	6		142	3	0	***	96	16	0	***	126	0
5273	***	637	***	34,363	4	6		137	15	a		96	17	a		194	0
	3769	3769	3769 616	3769 616	3769 61/4 22,116	3769 616 22,116 0	3769 61/6 22,116 0 6	3769 616 22,116 0 6	3769 636 22,116 0 6 142	3769 616 22,116 0 6 142 3	3769 616 22,116 0 6 142 3 0	3769 636 22,116 0 6 142 3 0	3769 636 22,116 0 6 142 3 0 96	3769 636 22,116 0 6 142 3 0 90 16	3769 636 22,116 0 6 142 3 0 96 16 0	3769 636 22,116 0 6 142 3 0 90 16 0	4168 5½ 25,200 14 0 150 17 0 103 14 0 126 3769 6½ 22,116 06 142 3 0 96 16 0 126 5273 6½ 34,363 4 6 137 15 0 96 17 0 126 n the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper past to the min

Copper ores for sale at Swansca, Feb. 10.—Cobre 800—Seville 226—Spanish 144— Namaqualand 101—Sydney 80—Penineular 78—Rotterdam 55—Molland 23=1502 tons,

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Williams and Norgate, 14, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London; and 20, South Prederick-street, Edinburgh.

APPLICATION OF THE NEW JOINT-STOCK ACT TO EXISTING AND PROJECTED COMPANIES.

EXPOSITION OF THE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES ACT, 1866

(19 and 2) Vic., c. 47).

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Potices to Correspondents.

• • Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

regnary justs on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

Escala Mwwx Mink.—It appears that there is as short a supply of "oil" and common sense, necessary to "keep the wheels in motion," at this mine as is supposed to exist at head quarters in London. The axio of the large water-wheel (35 feet in diameter), having suffered for want of attention and nutriment, has broken. I find that the brases were permitted to wear away without grease, and an effort was made last week to replace them in the pedestal by a new set, when the sake snapped, and three persons (not shareholders) had a narrow escape of being killed. I have no desire to sustain analogy, but it was found that the "bearings" were actually ground down by friction to the thickness only of a quarter of an inch! Thus are mining operations conducted in some cases, and no one held responsible to confiding suffering proprietors for the mismanagement.—A now: Frb. 4.

**P.T.C."—The Lake Rathurst Mining Company, though not formally dissolved, may

mining operations conducted in some cases, and no one held responsible to confiding suffering proprietors for the mismanagement.—Anous: Feb. 4.

"P.T.C."—The Lake Bathurst Mining Company, though not formally dissolved, may be considered as virtually extinct. The sharcholders must remember a trial which took place about three years since; the sunming up of the judge on that occasion was most severe, and the conduct of Matthews and Knell (the vendors) was highly reprobated—in fact, it would appear that they had disposed of an auriferous district they had never been in possession of. One of these worthies had boasted, so soon as he heard of the gold excitement, that by taking a pan of auriferous district they had never been in possession of. One of these worthies had boasted, so soon as he heard of the gold excitement, that by taking a pan of auriferous district they had never been in possession of. One of these worthies had boasted, so soon as he heard of the gold excitement, that by taking a pan of auriferous district they had one of a supplication of the feature of the result of the suppling so promptly to my communication, and affords the usual amount of information conveyed in his letters. In attacking me as an anonymous writer, he should recollect that all are not equally envisible of notionity; and further, that although I am anonymous to the public, any name is known to the editor of the Mining Journal, and if there were no guarantice for the correctness of what I put forward, it would undoubtedly have been rejected. I contend that, for the benefit both of inventors and the public, as much as possible should be made known as to the result of their labours; and this Mr. Martien's altenet, having since read his last specification. Now, I can understand blowing air, steam, or a mixture of air and steam, through moliten metal, and I can also understand mixing fron fragments with various powders; but Mr. Martien's altenet, has a

make good iron—without stirring, and I would advise him not to perform that operation too freely.—K. S.: City, Jan. 29.

Great Wheal Busy United Miss.—I find, from a notice in the Journal of last week, that the water is in fork to the 40 fm. level, with "large quantities of rich tinstug" at this point also. In the same Journal I drew attention to the agent's report in that of Jan. 17, in which "wast quantities of stull-stuff" were said to be found at and about the 30 under adit, yielding from 17 to 18 cuts. tin per 100 sacks. From some cause or other, it was reported 17t. to 18t. tin per 100 sacks. You will at once perceive the error and the difference, which I deem worth correcting, as your numerous mining readers will not understand what can be meant by 17t. or 18t. tin per 100 sacks. This bears but a sorry proportion to and comparison with 17 or is cwts. tin per 100 sacks. Again, I referred to the discovery in the 20, of a lode 20 ft. in width, with several veins 6 in. wide; I said, say four such veins (and not 4 in.) would make a lode 2 ft. wide, of solid copper ore. I shall be heartily glad if no greater discrepancy will be found to exist between the report referred to one can be corrected and amended; the other, I fear, never. Fair and candid reporting, with the line of policy referred to last week, will do more for Great Wheal Busy and for mining in general than any declamatory reports. I trust Wheal Busy sond for mining in general than any declamatory reports. I trust Wheal Busy sond we much and perform so little. For, according to the report referred to, tin and copper should be seen in large heaps a surface, if not in a marketable state.—A Pam-UP SHARKHOLDES: Feb. 3.

A purchaser of a mixture of lead and tin (the metals, not the ores), would be much obliged to any one who, through the columns of the Missing Journal, would communicate a method of separating them, so as to render both metals fit for use.—J. B.: Derby, Feb. 2.

Copper Shell and Acceptance of the production of the liter of "A Manufacturer

J. B.: Derby, Feb. 2.

COPPER SMELTIMO.—I have rend with great attention the letter of "A Manufacturer," and I must confess I am as sceptical as ever, the information he professes to give being, I conceive, worse than none at all. In my opinion, his last communication tends more to strengthen the position of the miner than many observations which have emanted from that body. If he is the smelters' friend, I think they will say "Save me from my friends." The letter of "A Miner," which appears immediately following, obviates the necessity of my further treepassing on your space. It is somewhat singular that foreign mines who have shipped ores to Swansen have generally discovered that, when they commenced smelting on their own account, they usually have made a profit, though the cost of fuel, owing to its heavy freight, materially enhanced the cost; while, on the other hand, ore when sent to England has almost always entailed a loss, or not obtained what was considered a fair price.—

CLAREMONG COMMOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JAWAIGA.—This company from the

CLARRIGUES: Fib. 4.

CLARRIGUES CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY OF JANAICA.—This company, from the commencement, has been in the Official List, having complied with the regulations of the Committee of the Stock Exchange.

Dirstow Inso Care Conseave—"C." (Learnington).—The company is fully registered under the Joint Stock Companies Act, 1856 (limited). The main difficulty that the directors have had to contend with has arisen from the improvident conduct of a former manager—engaging for a term of years a ribiciously large number of wagons. The board has at length succeeded in underletting a great portion of them, which, although at a loss on the rent they pay for them, is a saving of many hundreds a year to the company, as the proprietors of the wagons refused to cancel the agreement, or compromise upon any terms. At the present time they are merely raising and selling the ore, consequently it is considered that one mas, at a small salary, is competent to superintend such work. The number of defaulters in arrear of call we believe to be under twelve, and some of them only for small amounts.

Self-Indicating Balance Barometer.—Our attention has been drawn to the letter in your Journal of Jan. 24, from your correspondent in Paris, and also to your remarks upon the same. Your correspondent goes at some length into the description of a self-indicating balance barometer, and the honour of the invention is given to M. Secchi, of Rome. Allow me to say, however, that patents were granted in the early part of last year, both in this country and on the Continent, for a balance barometer. The principle on which it acts is the same as that described by your correspondent (which the patents fully protect); the contraction is much more scientific, simple, and accurate, and the instrument possesses all the advantages claimed for it in your correspondent's letter. The honour is therefore due to England, not to Hally, for improving the barometer.—Gwynne And Co.: Essex Wharf, Strand, Feb. 5.

Victoria, 1etc. 5.

Victoria, last weck, I intended to state that the first sample I received, to make experiments at the Port Phillip Company's reducing establishment at Melbourne, contained 40 cas, of gold per ton, and not 4 cas, as inserted, and which I shall feel obliged in being corrected.—Evan Horrins: 38, Thurloe-square, Feb. 6.

obliged in being corrected,—Evan Hoffens: 38, Tharlos-square, Feb. 6.

Pactical Mississ—I have no doubt many of your readers, who know but little of the abuses in the mining world, are led to view Capt. Dunn's communication merely as a bit of spleen, emanating from an overbeated imagination; but your reading miners are conscious that his are the words of charity, after long orberance Anything but practical miners suits the taste of many a mining capitalist, to their serious loss; and it appears they are persuaded, on a large scale, that the idea an fact of a man's having spent the early part of his life in the various departments om mining utterly disqualifies him from ever possessing the necessary qualifications on a bile mine manager; and hence such as sailors are now carrying the sway in some of the most important mining districts in the world; and from them, and their incflicient management, continue to emanate most of the evils complained of in the mining world. I have, on more than one occasion, known such ignoramuse delegated to examine and report upon mines, but who on ariving at the scene of operations were unable to distinguish between lode and containing-rock, or ore from poor. These are not factions, Mr. Editor, but stern resulties.—Maaris Bouxny, 18, 81. Andrew-street, Feb. 4.

East Wusell.—Star It must be gratifying to the shareholders in this mine.

10, St. Abbrew. Areer, Feb. 4.
Ast Wheat. Russell.—Siz: It must be gratifying to the shareholders in this mine
to hear of the late discovery; I am informed from good authority that it is of an
important character, as they are driving towards the junction of the clvan, which
is about 20 fathoms further east; and as the stratification is of a congenial nature,
a course of ore for that distance may be considered almost a certainty; it is, therefore, to be hoped the shareholders will yet be rewarded, and that shortly, for their
patience and perseverance.—J. H.

hatenance and perseverance.—3. II.

Laenavon Inonwones.—If such a valuable property as the Blaenavon cannot
rendered profitable to a company, I cannot see how it is possible to make a forel
undertaking (of the same kind) profitable to the shareholders, if managed by Lo
don directors. All such properties have paid well when carried on by private i
dividuals, but none of them have done so under the management of joint-sto
companies and London directors.—A. B.: Feb. 6.

dividuals, but none of them have done so under the management of joint-stock companies and London directors.—A. B.: Feb. 6.

*A kelinquisher."—The right of "A Relinquisher" to the value of his proportion of the plant, &c., and the time at which he abould be paid, must be governed entirely by the cost-book rules of each mine, and by them alone, so that the right and the time for payment is in each case a question of construction of rules, and no doubt it be on that account that in Tapping" Cost-book Essay no time for the payment is specified. In most mines, however, the wage is to pay in twelve months, but in some three years after the valuation. We never intended to convey that such usage wabinding in strict law; all we wished to state was that, as it was convenient and usual in the majority of mines to pay twelve months after, &c., so payment should not be required before that time. The usual course is to value the plant forthwith on relinquishment, and to pay in twelve months after. There is no decision or specific law in the Stannaries Law as to the time for payment, so that "A Relinquisher" m.y. if he wishes to be prompt, sue for his proportion within a reasonable time after his relinquishment. What is a "reasonable time" must be gathere i from the factor each case; for a mine may be drowned, or other temporary impediments may prevent the valuation. We are aware that it is generally supposed by many well-informed mining agents that the mine has twelve months to pay after valuation; but such supposition is erroneous, un eas the rules expressly so provide. In truth, the usage has been mixtaken for law, in the same manner as it is ordinarily supposed that a creditor cannot such is debtor's executor until twelve months after the debtor's decase, usually called the "dead man's year; but this also is a fallacy, though a convenient and mereiful one. Immediately after the valuation, the Stannaries Court, or a jury, would direct payment of the proportion.

native court, or a jury, wound direct payment of the proportion.

Gun-Corrox.—Mr. Warington Smyth observed in one of his lectures at the School of Mines, that gun-cotton had been objected to in Germany and Hungary, in several instances, on accounts of its danger and comparative hedfloady. It was first patented by Schönbein; it has been tried in several mining operations, but has not the blasting force of gunpowder. Its liability to explosion renders it, likewise, a dangerous compound, it is much more cleanly than powder, but the tomping and loading is more difficult and dangerous.

BRITTER MINES. AND THE NOCK EXCHANGE.—Now that the British mines are considered.

Bertons compound, it is much more cleanly than powder, but the temping and loading is more difficult and dangerous.

Betters Minns, and the Stock Exchange.—Now that the British mines are considered sufficiently national to be admitted into the daily lists of the Stock Exchange, and thus rescuing this valuable property from the jaws of those "crocodiles and alligators" which crawl about the swampy neighbourhood of Threadneedic-street and the mining district. I hope that a healthier state of management of mines will be infused into the speculations generally, especially with regard to the commercial department, when we consider that 25,000,000. of our annual profits arise out of the products of British mines. There should be no exclusive dealing with regard to the purchase of mining materials, but the managers should consider themselves as auxidians of the "out-adventurers," as well as the friends of the monopolists. When we see certain small merchants advertising their timber at 8d, per foot, they should certainly buy these articles at the cheapest market, even if the parties are not as rich and powerful as their great neighbours. Why should not the writer, and other parties who put their capital into mines, be allowed to have the materials as cheap for the mines in which they adventure as if each individual bought for himself. This should be enquired into a tevery mining audit which may be held in future. I know some mines paying 10d. and 11d, per foot for timber, when the same article can be had equally as good at 8d., and also other materials in the same way.—A Sazarmolders is Minses: Feb. 5.

"Old Subscriber" (Birmingham).—There are several works which smelt calamine in Derbyshire, many of these are in the same way.—A Sazarmolders is the same way.—A statement as the same way.—A st

same article can be had equally as good at 3d., and also other materials in the same way.—A SHARRHOLDER is Mines: Feb. 5.

"Old Subscriber" (Birmingham).—There are several works which smelt calamine in Derbyshire, many of these are in the neighbourhood of Cromford, and there are others towards Chatworth from Matlock; probably the necessary information could be obtained in that county.

Henerod Consois.—At the last general meeting, it was resolved to suspend the operations, and in the meantime endeavour to get better terms from the lords; sance then nothing has been done, and the meaninery, &c., remains intact on the mine. The results of the operations during the eighteen months the mine was at work (having been begun from surface, and rold 1000), worth of tin), were very satisfactory, and the principal shareholders are anxious to proceed; to determine which, or to consider the propriety of winding-up, a meeting is about to be called. The communication of "J. B," reached us too late, or it should have appeared.

Swanfool Mine.—"A Shareholder" quite agrees with an "Out-adventurer" respecting the very unsatisfactory management of this mine. The shareholders in general are kept in complete ignorance as to what transpires at the mine, and even the purser neglects to send the Mining Journal the correct amount paid up on each share. It is surely due to those who subscribe their money that "one and all" should have the same amount of information furnished; but a system of reservation is persevered in, causing rumours very prejudicial to the mine to be circulated. It is quite time, therefore, the shareholders bestirred themselves, and instituted a searching examination into the state of the mine, and its management.—Another Adventurer: Feb. 5.

Rosswarns and Heraland United.—In reply to the paragraph recently circulated.

a mearcuing examination into the state of the mine, and its management.—Another Adventures: Feb. 5.

Roseware and Herland United.—In reply to the paragraph recently circulated, questioning the position of this mine, I beg to say that all I have stated regarding it can be borne out by facts. Since the improvement, which took place shout the middle of November last, we have sold the produce of 3 fms. 2 ft. only, which realised 1054, 6s. Id. Since that we have circum in the end 3 fms. 1 ft. 6 in., and risen in the back, on the course of the lode, 2 fms., the produce of which is still on the mine for sale, and will be found quite equal in value to the reports, which varied from 104. to 504, per fm. The lode in the end is now worth 504, per fm. I think it but fair to remark that, having no stamps on the mine or in the neighbourhood to return the tin, we have been obliged to sell the ore to the "bargain buyers," for which we receive probably not more than three-fourths of what it would realise, had we the means to return it on the spot. At the request of a large shareholder, an agent of respectability has been named to report on the mine, which will be done forthwith. This you will undoubtedly receive,—Heon Stremens: Gerimear, Feb. 4 SCRECHERER IN AMERICA.—Our friends in America are informed that they can obtain the Mining Journal by ordering it from a bookseller in any of the principal towns in the United States. Mr. Trübner, of Paternoster-row, is the London agent, and sends parcels by every mail to the principal booksellers and news agents on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE MINING JOURNAL Railway and Commercial Gagette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 7, 1857.

Geological correspondents say we are in error in supposing that geologists are opposed to the question of Metropolitan Coal Production. Those who do so are fighting with shadows, they argue, and that no "practical geologist can deny the possibility of coal being found even at an available depth." This is a very important admission, and, coming from the source it does, is one which should not be lightly regarded.

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Throughout our various remarks on this subject, we have invariably shown that geologists universally admitted the existence of coal in the London districts, but that their generally received opinion was that the depth at which it would be met with would render it valueless in a commercial sense, and hence the argument that it did not exist in a mercantile acceptation of the word. We have repeatedly pointed out this difference of view between the more practical men and those who may be designated of view between the more practical men and those who may be designed as geologists simply. The continental precedents prove the possibility of coal being found within a very limited depth from surface, but the probability is another matter which correspondents argue still, and which trials of an effective character can alone determine. "In this district," says one writer, "particular formations are wanting; we have neith the carboniferous limestone norold red sandstone, and partially the Ludle rocks, &c., are undeveloped. This opens a very wide gap between the coal measures and the Wenlock formations, and like deficits may occur in the country sought to be proved in Surrey. At any rate, the trials spoken of will have a practical effect, and I wish the adventurers every

It is this practical examination of the question which will alone settle

the point, and it must be encouraging to the London coal-sessers to fa that the possibility is admitted; and the "deficits" of certain formalism are alluded to only as things which "may" be.

A little pamphlet has been issued by the promoters of the experimental Woking, and its perusal will be found interesting. We believe it intended for gratuitous circulation by the gentlemen represented by its Serephen Neal. By it we find that the directors of the South-Wester Railway support the project, and the owners of the soil all round a neighbourhood are roused to the serious attention of a measure which are materially affect their individual interests. "This undertaking," at the writer of the brochure referred to, "has been excefully considered the directors of the London and South-Western Railway Company, we a view to promote the prosecution of the object; and that body in liberally voted a sum to the promoters towards carrying out the intendex experiments, while there is no doubt that they will render every facility to the gentlemen engaged in prosecuting the necessary works. She coal be found, it will then become a matter of serious consideration when the railway company will not be the appropriate parties to find the appital to open the collieries."

The nationally important gathering of the mercantile men and law of Great Britain, under the name of the Mercantile Jaw Conferent has taken place, with the most satisfactory results. It was presided by Lord Brougham, and was attended by a score of Members of Pament, about twice that number of delegates from the several chambers associations of commerce, and a large number of the most distinguishmenters of the legal profession.

ment, about twice that number of delegates from the several chambers associations of commerce, and a large number of the most distinguis members of the legal profession.

At the Conference several papers were read, and discussions had the Law of Partnership, as to which Mr. T. D. Goodman, delegate of the Law of Partnership, as to which Mr. T. D. Goodman, delegate of Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, after stating that a paper would read on the registration of partnerships at the instance of the Manche Commercial Association, enquired whether the Conference would control to include the question of extending the principle of limited liability private partnerships, which principle, he remarked, was embodied in a introduced in Parliament during the last session, but afterwards a drawn; and urged that such principle, with regard to not less than separtners, had been admitted, and adopted by the Legislature—and thought it might be usefully extended, so as to embrace the case of a cial loans to a smaller number of private partners.

After the Conference had had several sittings, it determined to, and wait upon Lord Palmerston, and urged upon him the necessity of its diate legislation in the spirit of several of their resolutions, to which Lordship replied as follows:—

Our laws are, in many respects, excellent, but it is impossible to deny that the gressive development of the commercial relations of a great country like this gressive development of the commercial relations of a great country like this great is the duty of Her Majesty's Government to direct their attention in improvements; and they felt greatly indebted to those who brought to bear practical knowledge in aid of the Government, pointing out the defects, and altermedy to be applied to such defects. Any representation, therefore, coming any quarter on matters of such importance would naturally receive most aim consideration from the Government, but coming from such a meeting as that the honour of now seeing, representing the great commercial interexts of al

the result of your deliberations.

Again, we express our regret that the insufficiency of our mining was not made known to the Conference through a delegate, for ill had been, who can doubt but that by means of the support of Brougham all the rough places of our mining code would have been plain? We, therefore, again urge our readers to form the medives in association, the primary duties of which shall be the reformation of mining laws, and the legalisation of the Cost-book Principle with a limited liability.

The very great activity which prevails at the Stock Exchange in ness in shares of British mines is the best possible evidence of the inalready given to the mining interests, by the establishment of an emarket for these securities. Before the present wise policy was always over urged all persons identified with this branch of British indexectors over the present with the branch of British indexectors over the present with the branch of British indexectors over the present which the branch of British indexectors over the present which the branch of British indexectors over the present which the branch of British indexectors over the present which is the we urged all persons identified with this branch of British index adopt some measure for a closer intercourse of persons, and intended for view and opinions, that transactions of all kinds associated with a might be conducted systematically and regularly, so that the same tunities for business might be within the reach, and open to the well as to the strong, and that monopoly of every sort might be abit Nothing will more readily tend to bring about this desirable state of than an open market for mining securities; for, as we have beforessed our conviction, it will introduce capital on a different scale has hitherto been devoted to home enterprise, and the class of its will be such that oppression and monopoly will not be tolerated energy and enterprise is alone wanting to break through their transfer and the securities of the contractions who ought to have been united, and the general advance of as been sacrificed to party or personal opinions and views. The

those who ought to have been united, and the general advance of has been sacrificed to party or personal opinions and views. This bors of the Stock Exchange, as a body, may be said to be quite of from the mining interests; and although many are, no doubt, extend occupied in enterprises connected with this source, yet the major free men, and wholly beyond the influence of local or partial pay and transact the business brought to them without reference to the ing of interests or private speculation. Besides, the operations Stock Exchange are conducted by gentlemen not only sworn between the stock of the stock of the said tions laid down by the whole body, the infringement of which them liable to expulsion and heavy penalties. There is now, consequently a guarantee to the public who wish to invest in British mines which did exist before; and while this fact creates great business for the Exchange, it likewise increases transactions with the leading brokers, who are not members of that establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of that establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of that establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of that establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of that establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of that establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of that establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of that establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of that establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of the stablishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of the establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of the establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of the establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of the establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of the establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of the establishment; for the "Brokers, who are not members of the establishment." will naturally apply to them as circumstances require, and as so are sought for. The resolution of the Stock Exchange is a bost brokers, and we believe that the leading firms already find

We have learnt our sixth objection to the JOINT-STOCK COMPAND We have learnt our sixth objection to the other broad and is contemporary, the Last It is one which affects such existent companies as are not formed gistered under the 7th and 8th Vic., cap. 110. The objection is so in Tapping's Exposition of the Act, but nevertheless we present readers, as one requiring consideration. We prefer to give the and its statement in the language of the Law Times:—
All companies under the Joint-Stock Companies Registration Act (7th assert, 110) were required, by section 110 of the new Act, to register under the

cap. 110) were required, by section 110 of the new Act, to register under the of that Act, on or before the 3d Nov. But with respect to companies not registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Registration Act, such as those in existence and governed by deeds of settlements, or those formed under lisarent or Royal Charter, the new Act merely gave permission to register themselves of its provisions, at any time. The words of section 110 ace, "company, duly constituted by law previously to the passing of this Act, and of seven or more shareholders, may at any time hereafter register itself as under this Act."

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under this Act."

So far it seems sufficiently clear. Companies formed under the tration Act must register by Nov. 3. Other companies may or a register at pleasure, and may do so at any time.

But now comes the difficulty. Section 4 expressly ensets that, "not more persons shall, after Nov. 3, 1856, carry on in partnership any trade or basins gain for its object, unless they are registered as a company under this Act, thorised so to carry on business by some private Act of Parliament, or Royal Contents and the Act, of Letters Patent, or engaged in working mines," &c.

Observe that it does not say, what it doubtless was designed to say, "side ship shall be formed," but "no person shall carry on in partnership any the Now, there are many companies constituted by deed of settlement, sill private Acts regulating them, but none constituting them nor authorising carry on business.

private Acts regulating them, but none constituting them nor sutnoverary on business.

If this section is to be construed literally, the consequence is that employee company not registered under the new Act, and not constituted or subprivate Act, or by Charter, or Letters Patent, "to carry on business," is solitegally; is, in fact, reduced to the condition of a common partnership its liabilities and difficulties.

It may and will be contended, of course, that in the case of those have Acts, regulating their rights, liabilities, and proceedings, they will be provided in the provisions of those Acts.

Not so according to the rule for construction of statutes. A subsequent

In our remarks in a former Journal, as to the position and prospects of the mining industry of the Sister Isle, we mentioned that the Mining Company of Ireland had prosecuted a theory laid down by Mr. Hoskins, and had found copper after passing through 35 fathoms of quartz. This statement is not only corroborated, but we are assured that they are now working on a vein of rich copper, 10 inches solid, with every indication of increased value. This is at their mine at Kilkoe, near Ballydehob. The successful issue of the trial is of great importance in a mining point of view, and the exact value of the present discovery is of little consequence in comparison with the change which the carrying out of this principle will effect in mining interests at large. It will give vitality to many setts now almost, if not altogether, shandoned, and produce quite a revolution of accepted opinions on such points.

Ireland altogether is quite in the ascendant as regards her mining industry. In addition to the several points, to which we made special allusion, we learn that the well-known Audley Mines, in the south, are resuming their former activity. All law-suits, which so completely paralysed the business of the mine, are at an end, and every point of dispute has been removed. Sixty miners have been sent for from the Berehaven Mines, and all the labourers in the immediate district will have full occupation. The miners, we are assured, are making 50s. to 60s, per month, and labourers have from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per diem, which is indeed a change from the state of things which existed a short time since, and when men were ready to give their labour for their food. Ireland is truly in a prosperous condition, and, with English capital and energy, no doubt she will quickly take her proper position in the commercial grandeur of this United Kingdom.

The judgment given by the Court of Chancery in the cause Sheppard v. Onenfold, in the matter of the National Brazilian Association, has called forth a reply from Mr. Onenfold which will be found in our advertising columns. The effect of the injunction, obtained two years since, prohibiting Mr. Onenfold from selling or hiring the property of the association in Brazil and directing him to carry on the mines in the ordinary course of business, has been a constantly accumulating debt until it reached a point that further funds could not be raised even for the food and clothing of the labourers, as may be proved by the attestation and affidavit of Dr. Gunning, the chief commissioner. Mr. Onenfold solemnly declares that even, if the expenses were to be stopped immediately, the sum in his hands would not amount to one-fifth of his just claims. From the fact that the English Court of Chancery has no jurisdiction in Brazil, and as Mr. Onenfold will only abide the decision of the Brazilian courts, the sole course open to the shareholders appears a speedy compromise with Mr. Onenfold, otherwise the mines will be irretrievably lost from non-compliance with the leases. By a speedy settlement much difficulty will be avoided, and the shareholders appears ano

Nickel.—Dr. E. Ebermaier has submitted a large quantity of the nickel cres worked at the Aurora Works, near Marburg, to chemical examination, from which it appears that the ore is a mixture of iron and nickel prites. The amygdaloidal trap in which the ores are disseminated is roken up into small fragments, and smelted in a furnace with coke and fag still containing nickel. By this means a crude regulus is obtained, thich still contains much sulphur, but does not exhibit a definite composition. The slag has a perfectly glassy fracture, and may be drawn out not threads, which when kept warm do not break, and are coloured green by protoxide of iron; it with difficulty dissolves in nitro-muriatic acid, baving a residue of silica. In this first fusion a product containing a very arge quantity of iron, and which rapidly solidifies, sometimes collests in the earth. When freshly fractured the product has exactly the appearance of acgranular pig-iron; it also contained a small quantity of carbon, which is iven off as carburetted hydrogen on treatment with muriatic acid. The ude regulus obtained is broken up small and roasted four or five times parcels; it is then smelted in the same furnace with coke and the slags sulting from the first smelting, which still contain some regulus. The ass thus obtained has a grey colour, with a reddish tinge and a jagged facture, is very tough, and sometimes occurs distinctly crystallised. The deg of the second smelting is as definitely characterised as the former, possess a conchoidal fracture, a greenish black colour, and is very hard and brittle. In its fused state it is much more fluid than the first, may be drawn out into threads, which however break even when kept warm, and solidifies rapidly. It is also difficult of solution in nitro-muriatic acid, leaving a residue of somewhat coloured nickel. The regulus resulting from the second fusion is heated with coke in a suitable copper furnace. The iron contained in it passes into the slag as protoxide, and a regulus is obtained which is

THE TIN TRADE.—Messrs. Dadelszen and Co. have furnished the following particulars:—"The upward movement which has been apparent size the Dutch sale, last August, has continued, and we see no chance whatever of lower prices for the next three or four months. The stock of the form the last sale in Holland is reduced to 24,277 slabs, and although a arrivals for the sale next August are considerably in excess of last year—113,746 slabs against 89,537 slabs—they cannot possibly be available till August, and with the present large consumption it is doubtful if present stocks will carry us on till that time. A considerable portion of the present small stock in Holland is held on account of English consumers, who are not likely to resell, so that we much doubt if more than 10,000 or 12,000 slabs will be available for the general requirements of the market. In production of tin in Banca is estimated at, in 1855, 96,666 pekuls—332 slabs, against 80,019 pekuls—160,038 slabs during 1854. The cent price in Holland is 87 fls., buyers, which is equal to 1504, per ton, ivered here, buyers paying the usual Dutch commission of 2 per cent. It the London market, we commenced the year with buyers at 142s, for usual stiffening prices. The present stock is about 650 tons, but y little of this is in importers' hands, or in the market, being held the tin-plate manufacturers for their own consumption. During the ten days there has been a demand for export to France and America, btless caused by the proportionate lower prices here than in Holland ording to the Government returns, just published, the importations of ign tim into France have been as follow:—In 1854, 2365 tons; in 1855, 250 tons; and in 1856, 2530 tons. France having drawn very little tine the sales in August last, we may expect increased activity in this tet, as their stocks are known to be very much reduced. The supply addices from Singapore are, that prices have advanced there, and very thin to be had. The whole quantity on the way now from Singapore schaula made on them, but they are placed have advanced there, and very sadvices from Singapore are, that prices have advanced there, and very tin to be had. The whole quantity on the way now from Singapore Penang is probably about 500 tons, a considerable portion of which is

eastment, unqualified, repeals a former particular enuscement. Thus, a private Act, explaining the manner in which B may failti spirit, wend the regented by a cubrequent general Act forbiding generally the distillation of spirits. So here the Act or continues are continued to the continue of the conti

the chair), for the purpose of considering the morits of the invention of the Hon. Mr. Wethered, for employing a vapour composed of ordinary saturated and super-heated steams. Aunoughose present were Alderman Sir H. Muggeridge; Captaine Thornhill and Browne; Messrs. Thomas Luce, M.P.; Locke; A. Coniciac, Consul-General for Greece; William Firth, of Leeds; John Longbottom, C.E., of Leeds; J. M. Crosaland, M. Inst.C.E.; J. Hawkehaw, C.E.; S. Conned; B. Soct; C. Blischoff; Ahram Longbottom, G.E.; William Haywood, Chief Engineer to the Gity of London; and Philip S. Core. Mr. Bleshoff stated the object of the meeting, and explained that it had been called in order that the merits of the invention might be discussed, and if thought desirable that measures should betaken for purchasing Mr. Wethered's patent right for Great Britain and Ireland. Amongst the many beneficial results of the new system was a swing in the consumption of fuel of from 30 to 40 per cent, with all the advantages consequent upon such asving; boilers will not require to be so large by about two-fifths; diminution in the quantity of feed and of injection-water required; a uniform pressure can be more casily maintained; fewer stokers will be required; steam-ships will not have so frequently tog joint port to re-out; and the pace saved by diminished quantity of fuel, and diminished size of boiler, can be used for freight. Upon Mr. Wethered's arrival in Ragland, his first steb was to submit his invention to the Admiratty, who most kindly afforded him every facility for throughly busting his valuable invention; and the results of the working in the Dec (alluded to in our last) vere, in the opinion of some of the most construction of the invention.

Mr. Wethered said that Mr. Bischoff had spoken so fully that he feared he could said but little. Homight, however, say that the great recommendation of the system was its singleity, and its applicability to engines and construction of the system was a supplied; and the applicability to engines and the suppli

the specification filed:—

"In carrying out this invention two pipes are connected to the steam chamber of a steam-boiler, one being passed directly to a steam chest or reservoir intermediate between the boiler and the cylinder of the engine to be driven, and the other pipe (which may be of any convenient form) being conducted, first, through the furnace, and thence to the steam chest, which in its turn is connected with the cylinder of the steam-engine. The steam passing through the first of the above mentioned pipes is in a similar condition to that ordinarily used for motive-power purposes, that is, it is more or less dry according to circumstances. The steam which is passed through the other pipe is, from being adipicated to the heat of the furnace, converted into what is known as surcharged steam or caloric gas, of a much higher temperature than that passing through the first-named pipe. When the contents of these pipes are discharged into the steam chest common to both, or into a pipe leading to the steam chest, any watery particles which the steam coming direct from the boiler may contain become at once converted into steam, and the heat expanding the volume of the whole steam about to pass from the chamber or pipe into the explainer is the same time, the result is, the working of dry steam at a greater pressure than if the steam had been permitted to pass directly into the cylinder in the usual manner. In case the draught of the cylinder is not sufficient to create the requisite current through the pipes, a cut-off or flutter valve may be used, or any other convenient plan by which the caloric gas or hot air may be forced through the surcharging pipes. It has been mentioned that the pipes for surcharging the steam are passed through the furnace, but this may not always be the best mode. For example, when much heat escapes up the chimney it may be propered to make this heat available for surcharging the steam by convering the pipe containing the steam which is to be so operated upon into the chimney itse it may be preferable to make this heat available for surcharging the steam by conveying the pipe containing the steam which is to be so operated upon into the chimmer itself, or it may be found more economical to have a separate furnace for the heating of the surcharging pipes, or it may be found to be advantageous to have a separate belief for the production of the surcharged steam or caloric gas, but circumstances must determine the best mode in each particular case. By the use of super-heated steam, combined with steam taken direct from the boiler, as above explained, a greatly increased motive-power will be obtained without an increased expenditure of fuel. The rationals for this effect has been already given in explaining the action of fuel. The rationals for this effect has been already given in explaining the action of the surcharged steam or caloric gas on the watery particles contained in the ste un which passes directly from the boiler to the steam chest. As a guide to the capacity of the pipes employed in carrying out this invention it may be remarked, that successful experiments have been carried on with a twelve-horse engine by the use of a steam pipe 3% in, diameter and 9% ft. in length, with a surcharging pipe 1% in, in diameter and 15 tt. In length."

The advantages secured by the use of a combination of saturated and

The advantages secured by the use of a combination of saturated and super-heated steam are freely acknowledged in the various countries where the invention has been tested; we may, therefore, refer to the reports which have been made by engineers appointed by the English and United States Governments and the French Exhibition. Abbe Moigno, in reporting upon the invention, states that Mr. Wethered was acquainted with the advantages of superheated steam, and also, by experience, that it was very difficult to control, and that if its temperature were too great the pistons of the cylinders grind, and consequently do not work well; that beyond certain limits of temperature the increase of pressure was far from being proportioned to the quantity of the fuel or of the heat that is employed in the super-heating. The apparatus is composed of a generator, and of a common steam-engine. The advantages secured by the use of a combination of saturated and

ommon steam-engine.

In the dome of the generator are placed the outlets for the steam, by pipes

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

FEB. 5,-There was another advance in the standard last week (Jan. 29), to the great satisfaction of mine shareholders. Thus the smelters, on raising the price of copper to the manufacturers, have advanced the standard for copper ores to the miners—a result which does not always take place.

On this occasion, however, there is no reason to accuse the smelters of On this occasion, however, there is no reason to accuse the smelters of unfairness. In conjunction with this high state of the standard, several of the dividend and progressive mines are looking remarkably well; so that there is every reason to expect an increase of dividends; and in the case of some of the progressive mines, we shall probably find them entering the dividend list sooner than was anticipated. On the whole, the mining interest never looked healthier, or had better prospects. There are fewer bubble and jobbing mines, and more of a bona fide and promising character, selling ores, and with indications of good results, than have been known for many years. In this improving class of mines, there will no doubt, in many instances, be a great increase of price in the course of the present year. The dividend mines will, unquestionably, command a good market, especially as the money market becomes casier, and more capital is released for investment in the heavy class of shares.

As we have now commenced the second month in the year, it may be well to review the standards and prices paid to the miners for copper at the different sales in the first month. The comparison will show that the prices have been advancing every week, and that they are now such as must place the copper mines of Cornwall and Devon in a very flourishing state. The following are the particulars of the sales during Jan.:—

Tons. Amount. Standard. Produce, Price per Ton.

Jan. 1 2618 £21,527 14 6 £53 12 6

Jan. 1 2018 £21,527 14 6 £150 12 . 74 £ 28 3 6 . 5 4347 32,945 9 0 ... 155 15 ... 62 ... 7 12 0 ... 15-No Sale ... 25 5084 ... 35,204 9 6 ... 159 17 ... 6 ... 6 18 0 ... 22 ... 5084 ... 31,761 2 0 ... 162 4 ... 63 ... 7 10 6 ... 7 10 6 ... 162 4 ... 63 ... 7 10 6 ... 162 4 ... 163 ... 7 10 6 ... 162 4 ... 163 ... 17 10 6 ... 162 4 ... 163 ... 163 ... 164 ... 165 .

done, the miners have now reason to conclude that they shall have a firm and high standard for some time to come. The following figures will exhibit the prices of ore copper, &c., during January:—

Ore Copper. Cake Copper. Smetters' Amounts.

Jan. 1 ... 5112 1s 0 ... £126 ... £13 2 0 per ton.

18 ... 114 7 10 ... £126 ... £13 2 0 per ton.

22 ... 114 8 3 ... 135 ... 20 11 2 ".

23 ... 125 ... 15 5 10 ".

The ore copper, as before explained, is the price paid by the smelters to the miners for as much ore as will make a ton of copper; and the difference between that and the price of cake copper, shows the amount (in the last column) reserved by the smelters for returning charges and profits on smelting each ton of copper. It will be observed that they commenced the year with having for their portion only 13l. 2s. per ton, but that sum was increased, by the end of Jan., to 16l. 6s. per ton—a very handsome amount, with which it is hoped they will be satisfied. Those who attend to these matters, will be struck with the present high price of ore copper, which is almost unexampled for many years. In the beginning of 1853 the standard was high, and at the end of Jan. ore copper was 116l. 18s. per ton; but last week (Jan. 29) it even exceeded that amount, being 118l. 14s. The present price of cake copper is also extraordinary. It appears, however, to be fully justified by the very active demand existing for copper for manufacturing purposes. Some, indeed, acquainted with the position of the trade, think there will soon be another advance in the price of fine copper; and the price of free copper last week rather favours this view. From the figures given above, it is evident that the "melters' amounts" have been reduced from 20l. 11s. 9d. per ton to 16l. 5s. 10d. since the last rise in the price of fine copper; If there is any further reduction of the "smelters' amounts," I think it may be pretty and other descriptions of copper.

It is understood, that a large capitalist, Mr. Lambert, of Wales, has been engaged in formin

Wheal Damsel, will be the assayer of the new smelting firm.

In some mines a good many shares have changed hands during the past week, and the price of dividend shares is firm. The next sale of Alfred Consols will be 437 tons; the previous sampling was 333 tons. Dividends will of course increase, and the shares have sold at 22½. South Frances in the early part of last week was at 330%, but the prices have improved to 350%, and 355%, in consequence, it is said, of the mine looking better. Wheal Buller shares are quoted at 280%, with an upward tendency. Wheal Basset 310%, and likely to advance. Shares have changed hands in St. Day United, in consequence of the better appearance and prospects of the mines. It is understood, that the working of the Great Consols will be continued, which will be much to the advantage of St. Day United. Considerable business has been done in North Frances shares; a good lode is reported at Eales's shaft, and shares have advanced to 17% and 18%. East Pool shares have sold as high as 370%. South Tolgus shares have somewhat advanced; prices 155% to 160% Great South Tolgus is considered to have excellent prospects; shares are 164%. North Basset, 35% to 36%. East Basset about 70%. A new mine, called Basset Consols, has been set to work, but it is some distance from the other Bassets, being in the neighbourhood of the old Tywarnbayle Mine, Wheal Ellen, and South Ellen. Great Alfred shares have advanced to about 12% West Damsel is reported to be looking well, and shares have changed hands at 105% and 110%. East Alfred is considered to be a promising mine. On West Alfred a great deal of money has been expended, without producing, as yet, the results which were expected. Rosewarne shares are about 38% and 40%. Wheal Hender is a promising sett, and de-

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e of those haris they will be pre is. A subseque serves to be vigorously prosocuted. Wheal Harriett is attracting the attention of mining shareholders; the report of the mine is favourable. Peda-an-dres is looking well, and selling considerable quantities of tin; it is thought by some that, high as this metal now is, it will still further advance. Wheal Budnick shares have rather declined.

at is thought by some that, high as this metal now is, it will still further advance. Wheal Budnick shares have rather declined.

At Wheal Busset account, on Tucsday, a dividend of 3t per share was declared, leaving in hand a balance of 1007t. 4s. 5d., whereas the balance from the previous account was 1260t. 9s. 9d. The profits on the two months' workings were 4109t., whereas on the previous two months the profits were two months in the profits were two months the profits were 4936t., a serious decline in the profits to the amount of 827t. This seems surprising to some, who were led to think that the high etandard would have increased profits. But the surprise is over when it is found that the ores sold in Nov. and Dec. (the two months included in this account) were only 1902 tons, whilst in Sept. and Oct. the ores sold amounted to 1314 tons. Besides, it should be remembered that the Dec. sale of Basset ores took place only just as the standard commenced rising, and that since that date it has gone up nearly 1t per ton of ore. Now for Jan. and Feb. (the ores coming into the next account) Wheal Basset will sell 1930 tons, the Jan. sale of unusually high produce; so that in all probability (unless the expenses of the mine are increased) the high standard will enable the manager to declare a larger dividend at the next meeting. By the report, the mine appears to be looking well. The 65 level cross-cut is being driven to intersect the South Frances north lode, and a cross-cut from "Great Lode" is likely soon to intersect another lode. The mine paid last Tuesday its eighty-third dividend.

STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

Frm. 5.—At the commencement of the week prices seemed much inthined to droop, but they have again become stenaior, and have apparently more firmness now; business, however, has been comparatively dull, and in shares there has been less doing than in funds, while in price they have been weaker. Mining shares also were dull, and, although the prospects of the companies have considerably improved, the shares are not so buoyant after the payment of the dividends; the following are the latest quotations:—Consols. 93½; New Three per Cent. 93½; Hibernian Bank, 31½; clined to droop, but they have again become stendier, and have apparently ant after the payment of the dividends; the following are the latest quotations:—Consols, 93½; New Three per Cent, 93½; Hibernian Bank, 31½; National Bank, 32½; Royal Bank, 21½; National Insurance, 27½; Patriotic Insurance, 7½; Mining Company of Ireland, 15½; Wicklow Copper Mine, 28; Belfast and Ballymena Railway Company, 53½; Dublin and Wicklow, 5½; Great Southern and Western Stock, 111½; Midland Great Western, 52½; Waterford and Limerick, 23½. I hear now of several good projects in this county, requiring but the aid of your English capital, to be developed; and some new companies for working Irish minerals, are soon, I think, likely to be formed, they all, however, seem to be awaiting the introduction of the West of Ireland Company, before launching out, and it is but right to give precedence to a company promising (and that too, in a manner likely to be performed) to do so much towards amelioration in the west; the crisis in the money market seems now to have been turned, and once the new company is fairly under weigh, their seems to be but little doubt, but that it will receive all the encouragement which such an important project should. ment which such an important project should.

THE IRON AND COAL TRADES OF STAFFORDSHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

FEB. 6 .- The continued high rate of interest, and the absence of any indication that money will be soon obtained on easier terms, operate to keep in abeyance many enterprises which are ripe for execution, and which only want the application of the great motive-power-money-to

which only want the application of the great motive-power—money—to set them afloat. Notwithstanding this, however, the Iron Trade continues to exhibit a fair degree of activity, and the works are well employed for actual bona fide erders—the making for speculation, which to some extent prevailed in the latter portion of last year, having ceased. Some works are spoken of as having been receiving immense orders for many weeks past. The demand from America has been considerable during the week, and it is hoped that this is an indication that the demand in that country is greatly exceeding its powers of production. The opinion that an active spring demand will be experienced gains ground.

The annual meetings of several of the principal banks in the district have been held during the week. A year ago most, if not all, of these were suffering seriously from the effects of the numerous failures in the iron trade which characterised 1855, but the present reports announce a great improvement. The bank which suffered most severely was the Dudley and West Bromwich, and the report this year states that the profits realised amount to 15,950!. Of this the directors propose to devote 2285l, to the payment of a dividend of 5 per cent, for the year, to invest 9440l, in Government securities as a guarantee fund, making the latter 10,000l., and to carry 1949l, to the bad debt account, to meet future contingencies. It was some time ago stated in this letter that the directors of this company, who hold the Grockhay Ironworks as a security, contemplated pulling them down. Since then, however, it is stated that arrangements have been entered into for the disposal of the works, and there is said to be a probability of their being again opened. The Wolverhampton and Staffordshire Banking Company reports an available balance of 17,031l., of which 10,000l, is absorbed by the payment of two dividends of 10s. per share, 5000l, being added to the guarantee fund, making it 12,000l, and the remainder, upwards of 2000l., carried forward as a dends of 10s, per share, 50000. Its masorbed by the payment of two divi-dends of 10s, per share, 50000, being added to the guarantee fund, making at 12,0001, and the remainder, upwards of 20001, carried forward as a balance to next year. The Bilston District Bank directors report profits to the extent of 38541, and pay dividends the first year amounting to 7½ per cent., learing 15761, to be carried to the guarantee fund, which now amounts to 86751.

amounts to 86751.

On Friday, the annual meeting of the Birmingham Canal Navigation was held—Sir George Nicholls, K.C.B., Chairman of the directors, preciding. The receipts for the year 1856 had been 186,4324, exceeding those of the previous year by 99844. There was an available balance of 47,5554, and the payment of dividends of 24, per share on the old shares, and 17s. 6d, per share on the new shares, absorbed only 10,0934, the balance being applicable to various works undertaken by the company. It was stated that four miles of the Cannock Extension Canal was finished, and the hanch to Weeley Rank was in process, and was expected to be was stated that four miles of the Cannock Extension Canal was finished, and the branch to Wyrley Bank was in progress, and was expected to be finished in the course of the ensuing summer. The Netherton Tunnel, the first sod of which was turned by Lord Ward last year, was actively in progress, and was expected to be completed by March, 1858, according to the terms of the contract. Mr. P. Williams stated that of the 3000 yards which constituted the length of the Netherton Tunnel 1020 yards were completely bricked, and a 5-ft beading had been driven 300 yards further. There were 15 shafts, the largest being 10 ft in diameter. The completion of this tunnel will be of great benefit to the district. Sir Goorge Nicholls, at the close of the meeting, stated that in the 30 or yards further. There were 15 shafts, the largest benefit to the district. Sir The completion of this tunnel will be of great benefit to the district. Sir George Nicholls, at the close of the meeting, stated that in the 30 or 40 years during which he had been connected with the navigation, he had never known it to be in so good a position as at the present time.

The prosperity of the last-named undertaking is intimately connected with the activity of the coal and iron trades, and affords considerable evidence that, although lower prices were obtained last year for the latter article, an extensive business was doing.

On Wednesday last, informations laid by Mr. Brough, Inspector of Mines, against Mr. Johnson, owner, Mr. M. Meanley, and Mr. D. Johnson, backgramen of a coal mine at Cose-

On Wednesday last, informations laid by Mr. Brough, Inspector of Mines, against Mr. Johnson, owner, Mr. M. Meanley, and Mr. D. Johnson, charter-masters, and David Pearson, bankeman of a coal mine at Coseley, were heard before the magistrates in this town. The circumstances of the case disclose a painful indifference to the safety of human life on the part of those concerned. The pit was worked by a gin usually worked by a horse, but on this occasion (Jan. 14), and as it appeared was usually the case, the horse did not arrive until some time after the men had to descend the pit, consequently the banksman had to leave the pit's mouth, and go and turn the gin in the place of the horse. But further than this, it was shown that on the previous day, the skip being employed for lowering timber, a chain was required to secure the timber, and one of the four chains by which the skip is suspended was employed for the purpose, the third chain being secured to the hook of an iron plate beneath the skip, which is used to draw the skip off the platform or trolly on the pit's mouth. This plan of tackling the skip was now altered for the men to ascend and descend, and on this morning, as soon as two men and two boys commenced This plan of tackling the skip was now altered for the men to ascend and descend, and on this morping, as soon as two men and two boys commenced their descent, the hook in the plate broke, the side of the skip which hung by it fell, and the two men who were near were precipitated to the bottom—the two boys who were on the other side of the skip being saved by clinging to the chains. The banksman being at the gin was unable to place the trolly over the pit's mouth, but by getting help this was done, and both boys saved, but both men have died from the injuries they received. The banksman was proceeded against for leaving the pit's mouth when the men were descending, which is contrary to the rules, and for neglecting to see that the skip was properly tackled before their descent, and was

fined 40s. (the highest penalty) for each offence. The charter-masters were fined 5t. under the 10th rule, which places the pit's top-under their control, in their absence the banksman being responsible for this, as it was contended that by their neglect to provide a horse he was obliged to be away; and 5t. for violating the 19th rule, which makes them responsible for the employment of proper persons, and for their proper control. There was also an information against the owner, on the ground that the first rule declares all the rules equally binding upon him; but the magistrates said it would be necessary to define the specific rule, for the violation of which he was held to be responsible. The total fines and costs all paid, as was understood, by the charter-masters amounted to 20t. 3s.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE. [PROM OUR CURRESPONDENT IN CHESTERPIELD.]

FEB. 5 .- We have no material change to note in the position or future respects of the Iron Trade. The demand from America and the Continent is steadily on the increase, whilst the enquiry for manufactured from for home consumption is improving. The Scotch pig-iron trade is dull, and would no doubt be duller were it not for the confident anticipations which

home consumption is improving. The South pig-iron trade is dull, and would no doubt be duller were it not for the confident anticipations which are held out with regard to the spring trade.

The Coal Trade is in a very active state, and we hear of no alteration in prices, which are well maintained.

At the late International Congress at Brussels, Mr. Samuel Plimsell, formerly of Sheffield, but now of London, who was well known by the South Yorkshire coalowners, was appointed representative of that body at the Congress, and at the request of the English committee he propaged a paper on the Yorkshire Coal Field, considered with relation to its Export Trade. That paper has been adopted and published by the Congress, and it is remarkable for the amount of sound practical information which it conveys. Mr. Plimsell notices the quality of the seams, and the relative superiority of the Yorkshire coals over those exported from Durham, Northumberland, &c., for gas purposes, and the extent to which the Yorkshire coals could be supplied for shipment, and the means and cost of transit to port, with an analysis of their quality. After describing the mode of working the coal, and the collieries which feed the South Yorkshire Railway, which are only a part of the works of the district, he estimates the quantity sent per the South Yorkshire Railway and River Dun Company to Doneaster, and from thence to different destinations, at nearly 30,000 tons, besides the quantity sent southwards over the Midland Railway, and he is of opinion that from 13,000 to 10,000 tons additional, daily, could be at once supplied without pressure or inconvenience, for the export trade alone, and that this quantity could easily be trebled in twelve months. He then points out the different means of transit by rail and water to the Humber, and refers to the great importance of Grimsby as a depôt for the export of coals. He recommends the extension of the Great Northern Railway from Thorne to some point near the mouth of the Humber, so as to allow the loa

thus affected.

We carnestly desire to call the attention of everybody engaged in mines or mining to the regulations just established by the coal and ironmasters' associations of Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, and Leicestershire, for awarding prizes in elementary mining schools in those counties, whether under Government inspection or not, provided they are approved by a member of the association. This project has been commenced under the most favourable auspices, and the officers and committee include noblemen and gentlemen of high position and influence in the three counties. The object of the association is to induce parents to keep their children at school longer and more regularly than is at present the custom, and to hold out to them an additional motive to dilligence and good conduct, the conditions for competition for boys are, that they shall have attended an elementary school for two years, and that they shall have a certificate that they have attended such school for 176 days in each year, and possess a good character for religious knowledge. Girls are expected to sess a good character for religious knowledge. Girls are expected to possess a good knowledge of needlework, and the making of female clothing. There is to be an examination of the candidates in June next, possess a good knowledge of needlework, and the making of remaie clothing. There is to be an examination of the candidates in June next, in Derby, and the amount given in prizes is not to exceed 100%, which will be distributed in sums of 3%, 2%, and 1% each, according to the proficiency of the candidates. A handsomely printed certificate will be given to each successful candidate, certifying the prize, which will be a valuable testimonial to employers, and the amount of the prize will be invested in the savings' bank, to the credit of the successful candidate, and given up with interest at the end of two years. Should the candidate die before the expiration of that time, then it will be handed over to his or her parents or representatives. In order to promote and extend knowledge amongst the boys after leaving school, it is proposed to offer in subsequent years prizes of 5% each to those candidates who shall pass through a satisfactory examination in someone or two books selected by the committee.

The establishment of schools in connection with the coal and iron works in Derbyshire and the surrounding counties, affords a great advantage to

The establishment of schools in connection with the coast and tronworks in Derbyshire and the surrounding counties, affords a great advantage to parents, of giving their children a cheap and liberal education, and we regard the plan for distributing prizes as a most valuable part of the system of education now pursued in our colliery districts. The two great difficulties which have impeded the education of the children of miners have been, and now are, to induce parents to send their children to school, and to allow them to remain there whilst an ordinary elementary education is impacted to them. There is no legislative enactment to compare and to allow them to remain there whilst an ordinary elementary edu-cation is imparted to them. There is no legislative enactment to compel parents to educate their children, and the moral obligation has failed to in-duce them to do so. The practice is, that when a child becomes useful at home or can earn money at work, it is removed from school, and the edu-cation which it may have received—whether much or little—is soon for-gotten and effaced from its memory. The additional advantages offered by the giving of these prizes, must therefore form a strong inducement to all parents who study the welfare of their offspring, to impart to them through the medium of schools, an education belitting their future prospects in life.

ects in life.

The prospects in life.

The prospects of the North Derbyshire Mining Company, whose meeting was noticed in our last, are very bright and cheering, and we are informed that a far greater number of shares have been applied for, than can be possibly allotted. Everything in connection with the company's affairs is being put into working order, and great results are expected at a very early period.

a very early period.

Mr. Van Winckle, an American, professes to turn out, by means of a single piece of machinery, of which he is the inventor, a number of bolt-nuts, at the rate of from 50 to 60 per hour, ready for use. The invention is about to be submitted to the consideration of the Admiralty.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ON THE CONTINENT.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

FEB. 5.—The calm is still singularly maintained, especially in the Champagne districts, where no orders of importance have been received during the last week. In standing out for the advanced prices, the masters have discouraged buyers, who, now that the immediate wants of trade are sa-tisfied, hold off, waiting a (to them) more favourable opportunity to pur-chase. The masters have, however, su ceeded in clearing out their old stocks, and are now engaged in either laying up fresh ones, or in finis off orders on hand, so that there is for the moment a certain degree of tivity among the furnaces. Wrought and rolled irons are looking up. at a certain degree of a off orders on hand, so that there is for the moment a certain degree of activity among the furnaces. Wrought and rolled irons are looking up, and are asked for, although buyers are shy, and seldom get beyond anxious enquiries. Still, even these signs of interest are sufficient to give a firmer tone and upward tendency to the market. Letters failing to give positive proof of improvements in prices dwell on the increasing confidence in a rise among buyers, which tends to diminish the hesitation and the nilly-willy dispositions of those who want, but are yet afraid to buy. Rolls are now priced at 340 frs., and forge at 360 to 370 frs. Rods are firm, preparatory to a move upwards, probably; No. 21, 400 to 420 frs.; No. 20, 440 to 460 frs.; and wire, 20 frs. margin per gauge. From Charleroi, there is news of symptoms of amelioration; orders are beginning to flow in, and some transactions in piga took place, at 125 frs. Trade irons stand firm at former prices, and the crisis is already regarded as past. Little masters are the only persons that will have suffered to any extent, stand firm at former prices, and the crisis is already regarded as past. Little masters are the only persons that will have suffered to any extent, for the large works, such as Thy le Chateau, Providence, and Monceau, have orders in hand that will keep them going for several years to come. Providence works have in addition large contracts for T and other iron, chiefly for building purposes. The rolling mills at Chatelineau have 12

months' work ordered for har and nail iron; those at Ducoz, two years; so tn.'t really there is but little foundation for the lamentations that have been pottro.' forth during the last four months or so. Refined pig is dull, at 105 frs.; but the quantity in stock at Couillet grows small by degrees and gradually less, and must speedily be replenished. Ores are aluggish. In Paris, there has been no variation in iron; coke iron is sold at 320 frs., and charcoal iron at 340 frs. The association of ironmasters has thrown out feelers for a further rise, but the manner in which the rumours were received, and the determined front offered by dealers, the resistance resolved on, whatever might be the nature of orders not to submit to augmentation, will in all probability lead to the feelers being quietly drawn in, and the moderation of the association's pretensions. Copper has gone up; English copper is quoted at purely nominal prices, 345 to 350 frs.; Corocoro at 330 frs.; Russian, 340 frs. to 370 frs. Tin, 390 frs. Lead, 65 frs. to 66 50 frs. 65 frs. to 65.50 frs.

Austrian Mines. - A work has been published at Vienna, under the title Austrema Mines.—A work has been published at Vienna, under the title of "Geological Cosp. a ail of Mines in the Kingdom of Austria," which contains some useful information. Gold is found in Bohomia, Moravia, and Silesia; at Bergreichenstein, on the river Watawa; at Eule, to the south of Prague; at Tok; and at Mileschow, to the south-east of Prioram. The metal is found in bods and veins of auriferous quartz; sometimes enclosed in greeiss, as in the Mountains of Bohmer Wald, and in other instances in granite, as in the Alpine regions; at Zell, in Tyrol; Schwaig and Leugholz, Radigraben and Raderzoche, in Carinthia; in the regions of the Carpathians; at Bosing, to the north of Presburg; at Buesum and Vorospatak, in Transylvania (the greensands of which are impregnated with native gold); and at Mount-Vulkoj, Zaluthna. Silver exists at Tabor and at Ober-Lischnitz, in Bohemia, and elsewhere, combined with other metals, particularly lend, as at Kattenberg, Ratiboritz, and Jung-Wozit, Admstadt, Kruman, Klostergrab, Niklasberg, Johannisberg, and Benisch. The veins are found enclosed in gneiss. Lead at Mies, and in the neighbourhood, is extensively worked. The minerals obtained from 10des of crystalline, clayey schistus, close to the town of Mies; at Neu-Metterzick, Promenhof, and Blorstadt; at Altdorf, in Moravia; in the Alpine districts; at Plescherken, in Carinthia; at Laas, St Martin, and Saversnig, in Carniola; at Pank and Dranwald, in Styria; at Schwarzenberg, in Austries at Plescherken, in Carinthia; at Laas, St Martin, and Saversnig, in Carniola; at Pank and Dranwald, in Styria; at Schwarzenberg, in Austries at Plassens, Windesch-Blerberg, Obir, and Petzen, in Carinthia; in the Carpathian regions; at Muhr, in Lungau; at Kardeis, in the ventian provinces; at Janken, Windesch-Blerberg, Obir, and Petzen, in Carinthia; in the Carpathian regions; at Dialu Negru, in Brikowina; and ta Balan, in Transylvania. The exists at Zinwald, in Bohemia, where the mineral is enclosed in ellipsoidal masses of granite, which are agai of "Geological Coup d'wil of Mines in the Kingdom of Austria," which contains some useful information. Gold is found in Bohemia, Moravia,

The coprolites, or nodules of phosphate of lime, that have lately h discovered in such abundance in different parts of France, are beginn to be the subject of most active researches and study. Recently a to be the subject of most active researches and study. Recently a communication was made to the Academie des Sciences, re, recting the disvery of extensive deposits of this fossil manure at Youziers, in the spartment of the Ardennes. These deposits are found near the surface, are composed of agglomerations of nodules, generally about the siminars eggs, of a pebble shape. As there is every probability of the shortly becoming an article of extensive exportation to England, In ward the particulars of the analyses that have been made, the first by Dugléré, and the two last at the Ecole des Mines—the third Iveing & calcination:—

No. 1. 4·70 alcination : No. 2. No. 3. 10.33 7·33 44·54 12·12 Water
Water and volatile matters ...
Carbonic acid
Lime
Phosphoric acid 4·90 32·50 22·00 Oxide of iron 16-90
Oxide of iron and alumina 16-90
Stide and silicates 18-80
Clay and silex 0-20 traces 30.00 25.66

Collibry Explosion—Four Lives Lost.—On Thursday, an isomal held at Schoales, by Mr. Jewison (at which Mr. Charles Mortagorement Inspector, attended to watch the proceedings), upon the bof four men, Ezra Kellett, John Tordoff, John Robinson, and Sarobertshaw, one of the proprietors of the pit where the accident occar Robertshaw acted as general manager, and had been advised to rair-pipes 22 by 11 in., those formerly in use being 9 by 5 in. The performed 250 revolutions per minute. The air-pipes, after the majore standing a fortnight for them, were put in on Friday and Satlast, and the work was resumed on Tuesday. During this day, the preparations were made for blasting; a hole was drilled, filled with powder, and all was ready for firing. Kellett first went down asafety-lamp, as the pit had been in such a condition for six week they durst not use candles, and reported that there was no sulphurd consequence. A ring was made red hot, this means of ignition being sidered safer than a naked light, and it was lowered into the pit by is son, the three others, Robertshaw, Kellett, and Tordoff looked down pit to watch the operation; the moment, however, that the ring contact with the inflammable gas, which must have got into the pit the a "drift," a tremendous explosion took place, the four men were into the air, and thrown a considerable distance, and a fifth was known insensible. Three excessed between the scene of an alarming explosion, by with the expression that the pit was deficient in ventilation.

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With the expression that the pit was deficient in ventuation.

Destructive Explosion at the Tredegar Company's Roomod These extensive works have been the scene of an alarming explosion, by the and damage was done to the property to the extent of about 5000,, and the some of the workpeople were pisced in the most imminent peril. The expension was a temporary stoppage of the engines connected with the both the furnaces, arising from cold air having got into the receiver of the both is of wrought-iron, and from 30 to 40 ft. in circumference. The explosion ware shattered to atoms, the debris Sying in all directions. One boy sufficiented, and it is marvellous that the employe's wore not killed by the fairs unit. Three blast furnaces are stopped by the unfortunate occurrence, as and damage will not, it is believed, fall short of the sum before mand.

Coal in America.—Product of the collieries in Pennsylvation.

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WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

WERKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—E. J. B. Leger, Paris: Improved railway break.—B. K. Artchison, London: Apparatus for esmalgranation of precious metals.—H. Catta, Southwark: Steam boilers.—L. Ower, Birmingham: Manufacture of boits, rivets, spikes, sersew blanks, nuts for rows, and washers.—J. Warsey, 3, Weymouth place, New Kent Koad: Combination of metals applicable to decorative and useful purposes, part is applicable also to the ethod of combining metals and the alloys of metals.—G. H. and A. Hikknam, Billion: Method of manufacturing strip and hoop-iron used for making wrought-iron bees and other purposes.—E. Luedeks, Nottingham: Obtaining power when steam, as, or air is used.—A. Hishinoway, T. Werkatey, Openshaw: Slide valves for eam-engines and other purposes.—G. Herson, Manchester: Coating iron and other etal with metals or metallic compounds.—G. Erkholm, H. Wilkes. Rotherham: all or other ooks.—J. F. Powell, Ablon-place, Hyde-park: Reverberatory and her furnaces.—P. A. Balestraini, Brescia, Italy: Electric tolegraphs.—T. and B. A. Yuks, Weymouth: Improvements in the construction of ships and other vessels nated in the state of iron and steel.—J. Halles, Birmingham: Machinery for the manufacture of alls.—R. A. Broomany, Fleet-street: Method of lubricating and preventing the heat-gof axis, journais, and bearings in railway engines and carriages.—F. Hantlord, J. Boydell, Camden-lown: Combining ploughs with comodive engines.—J. S. Coollands, Openshaw: Locomolive and other engines.
J. Danserfield, West Brom wich: Manufacture of chains.—G. C. T. Casarstow, I. Lovell, Chirnside Bridge, G. Young, Dunse: Generating Steam.—W. H. Sietze, Ox, Southwark: Cranes.—G. F. Wilson, Yauxhall: Treating Surmes and such like strolem.—H. W. Winshuber, St. John's Wood: Manufacture of sheet steel.

ox, Southwark: Cranes.—G. P. Wilson, Vauxball: Treating Burmese and such like prolecum.—H. W. Winshubars, St. John's Wood: Manufacture of sheet steel.

New Patriculars 1856.—Mr. George Shaw has contributed to the irmingham Journal an analytical list of the Letters Patent for Inventions granted or applied for during the past year, from which we select the following particulars.—

Vater power engines, pumps, waterwheels, and mills 36, generation of, and apparatus and 31, generation of, and apparatus and 32, generation of, and apparatus and 32, generation of, from various undefined sources. 40, generation of, from various undefined sources. 41, generation of, and apparatus and 42, generation of, from various undefined sources. 41, generation of, and apparatus and 22, generation of, and porcelain 13, grides, tiles, and clay pipes. 41, generation of, and portable buildings 20, generations, plaster, fac. 41, generation of, and generation of generations, various 22, generation of, and generation of, and generation of, and generation of, and generation of g

CAST-STEEL TYRES.—Mr. J. B. Howell, Sheffield, proposes to submiting of cast-steel, or rine ingots, cast by centrifugal force, or by any other suitable thol, to rolling and anneaing processo for the production of tyres, so as to free m from brittleness and give greater strength to the metal.

WHEEL TYRES.—Mr. David Davies, Wigmore-street, to improve wheel rs, takes an iron tyre having flanges or projections at the sides, which is shrunt to the fellies of the wheels in the usual manner. A strip or band of leather or flicient thickness to fill up the space between the flanges of the tyre is fastened unit the former, securing them to each other and to the wheels by rails or other tenings passing through to the fellies of the wheel, by which means a durable unisoless tyre is formed.

GALVANIC BATTERIES.—Mr. Goo. Edg. Dorings of Locklows, Hortford.

and the former, securing them to each other and to the wheels by mains or other stenings passing through to the follies of the wheel, by which means a durable ansiseless tyre is formed.

GALVANIC BATTERIES.—Mr. Geo. Edw. Doring, of Lockleys, Hortford, as patented some improvements, which consist in the employment of the liquids resting from the use of nitrate of potash, nitrate of sada, or other saltable nitrates of trites, to suiphuric acid, for exciting the negative element. The second improvement consists in the use of a mixture of nitric and by brochloric acids, either with or identification of the sada, for the same purpose. The thirm salts in certain methods of employing iron of any description, or alloys of iron ander metals, or unamalgramated zine, as a positive element in batteries which have been metals, or unamalgramated zine, as a positive element in batteries which have been metals, or unamalgramated zine, as a positive element in batteries which to make the metals of galvanic batteries thicker toward the upper part, and especially at about the surface of the liquids; and also to apply utta percha or other suitable materials to the metals at about the surface of the liquid. MINUS SMOKE, PLUS STEAM,—We are pleased to observe that Mr. Let evens meets with the most encouraging success in the solution of the problem, "how subdue emoke, and at the same time get steam quicker, and maintain it easier—we to convert a nuisance into a saving of fuel." His regulating air-doors application of the public of the public of the public of the data well as marine purposes; their utility being vouched for publy but comprehensive terms, by the eminent firm of Keens and Welch, mustian and the manufacturers, Garilek-hill and Great Trinity-lane, and several city success are now having the invention adapted to their furnaces, and other closed fire-leck. Many steam-ships have already got the regulating air-doors applied to their let rurances. As regards open stoves, those who doubt the possibility of reducing soke and addi

To IRONMASTERS AND CAPITALISTS.—To be SOLD, or LET, for any term of years, TWO EXTENSIVE LIMESTONE QUARRIES, near spiton, Derbyshire, workmen's houses plant, and branch line to the High Peak Rail as. The quarries are in Iuli working condition, and capable of supplying any quart of dimestone at a moderate cost. The limestone is of the very best quality, an referred to any other. The High Peak Railway joins the Midland Railway an research of the stone interferdshire, or any of the Midland counties, at a low rate. The quarries may be injected, and application made to G. Wheatchort and Son, Buckland Hollow, by speer, Derbyshire.

O CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN MINING.

—To be sold, or worked in company, an extensive and RICH GOLD FIELD ving a plentiful supply of water and timber; in an excellent elimate, situated in Granada, South America, which has cost the owner thereof £2593 sterling. Arking capital of £500 will put the property in full order, and make the first washelf this being abona fide concern applicants will please give proper addresses, withtwhich no notice will be taken. Address "Pagarita," Mining Journal Office, 26 set-street, London.

MINING COMPANIES.—A GENTLEMAN, whose present ongagement is nearly expired, is wishful for another ENGAGEMENT as LEAI NE AGENT, either in England or America. He can produce the highest referes as to eharacter and ability, having had 18 years' experience in practical mining face and underground surveying and planning, dressing of lead ores, and keeping mine accounts; he also undertakes to manage the assaying and smelting of leasts. Apply to "A. B.," New House, Patterdale, near Penrith, Cumberland.

TO IRONMASTERS, &c.—A GENTLEMAN of practical experience, and thoroughly acquainted with from manufacture, is desirous of an GAGEMENT for the MANAGEMENT of an IRONWORKS. Help-sino objection proceed abroad.—For all particulars as to terms and testimonials, which will be and highly satisfactory, apply to J. F. ELMSLIE, solicitor, No. 10, Lombard-street, by (E. C.) ty (E. C.)

HE ADVERTISER, having had considerable experience in silver copper, and other smelting works, as MASON and FURNACE BUILDER, is irous of an ENGAGEMENT. He is capable of drawing working plans, and surintending the erection of new works, rolling mills, &c.—Address, "Gimmel, are of Mr. Clougher, stationer, Wind-street, Swansea.

UARTZ MINING AND CRUSHING.—The ADVERTISER who has had several years' practical experience in the raising, crushing, amenigment of amriferous quarts, and who has recently returned from Anstralia onlid be giral to ENTER into an ENGAGEMENT with any parties interested in, or cout establishing machinery in Victoria for that purpose.—Address, Mr. G. Wooi'etty, Wood, and Co.), 13, King William-street, City.

R. NICHOLAS ENNOR is still in CORNWALL, where he has been for some time, INSPECTING MINES. Any gentleman desirous of staining reports on mines, or reliable information as to what mines to speculate in, sy be furnished with same by applying at Wiveliscombe, Somerset.

WANTED TO BUY, FIFTY WHEAL AGAR, at about the price stated in the Mining Journal.—Direct, stating the lowest price, to "A. B.," r. Ward's, 82, Old Broad-street.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—FORTY SHARES FOR SALE in the above excellent and promising TIN MINE. There is a steam-engine orking, and a water-wheel, with nine heads of stamps. Price 14s. per share.—ddress, "X. Y.," care of Mr. P. B. Rogers, East-street, Pensange.

TEAM PUMPING ENGINE WANTED, from 36 to 50 in. cylinder

—Address, stating age, maker's name, where situate, and price, to Mr. J. H.
vacuson, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

THE MINING JOURNAL.

Set the Cent of Bire-Warren of the Standaries of Caramall.

DURSUANT to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the cause of THOMAS s. WILLIAMS, the CREDITORS in respect of the RESPRYN MINE, in the parishes of Lambydrock and St. Winnow, within the said Standaries, are, on or before the 18th day of February instant, to COME IN, and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said court, at his office in Truro, or, in default thereof, they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.

Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Feb. 4, 1857.

WILLIAM CHAMPION JONES, Esq. JAMES LAMMING, Esq. JOHN HENRY LANCE, Beq. JOHN HENRY LANCE, BEG. JOHN HENRY LANCE, B Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, Feb. 4, 1857.

UNITED CAREW MINE, QUETHIOCK, CORNWALL.;

MR. HENRY WILLS will SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, on Tuesday, the 24th of February, the engine and materials on the above mine, consisting of a 24-in eylinder beam PUMPING ENGINE 9 and 8-ft. stroke, with boiler, 16½ ft. long, and 6 fms. first piece of main rod, small winch, wood-work of engine, cistere, 5-9-ft. 11-in pumps, 1 12-ft. 10-inch working barrel, door-piece, &c.; 1 9-ft. 10-in. windbore, 1½-in. bueket rods, joints, clasps, clasks, bucket proofs, set of glands, borse whim, popper heads, puliey stands, sheaves horse whim, and winze, kibbles, launders, easing and dividing timber, and a quantity of useful boards, several fms. of good ladders, a quantity of 4½, 3½, and 3-in. roge, shaft tackle, slate, and a lot of larch poles, Norway and oak timber, excellent grindstone and frame, whice I and had barrows, good carpenters' bonch, chests, saw-jufframe, &c.; serew stock taps, plates, &c.; 30-inch smiths' bellows, anvil and vice, a quantity of fire and other bricks, miners' and smiths' tools, bolts, bars, chains, and a lot of useful sheet and other iron and ateel, doors, frames, windows, &c., of smiths' and carpenters' shops, with the roofs of the same, tallow, grease, oil, tar, &c.; accounthouse furniture.

The whole of the above materials are in very good condition, and are nearly new, and there is a very good road for conveying away the same.

For viewing the same, apply to Capt. Pexensenters, on the mine; and further particulars may be known of the Auctionser, at his offices, 17½, George-street, Plymouth. Refreshments on the table at Ten of Clock in the morning, and the sale will commence precisely at Eleven...—Feb. 5, 1857.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—
The REPLY of Mr. R. E. ALISON to the STATEMENTS of the DIRECTORS may be procured at Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co., No. 8, Royal Exchange (E. C.)
Price Sixpence.

HYMNEY IRON COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the following DIVIDEND will be PAID on and after the 1st of March next:—ONE POUND per share on each £50 share, SIX SHILLINGS per share on each £15 share, free of income-tax. The Transfer-books will be closed from the 14th inst. to the 2d March, inclusive.

By order,

T. E. SCUDAMORE, Sec. 25, Laurence Pountney-lane, Feb. 5, 1857.

25, Laurence Pountney-lane, Feb. 5, 1857.

RAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the East Indian Iron Company will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 8, Austinfriars, London, on Friday, the 20th day of February inst., at One o'clock r.w. precisely, in conformity with the terms of the company's Charter and Deed of Settlement. The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 13th to the 20th day of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, Feb. 4, 1857.

Feb. 4, 1857.

REAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—
The OFFICES of this company are REMOVED from 17, Gracechurch-street, of GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.
R. T. ALISON, Sec. Jan. 15, 1857.

REAT CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a CALL of ONE SHILLING per share, on the NEW SHARES of this company, has been made, payable on Wednesday, the 18th of February inst., at the offices of the company, 47, Old Broad-street, London.

By order of the Committee,

47, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 5, 1857.

R. C. MANUEL, See.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the MEETING held yesterday was ADJOURNED until TUESDAY, the 24th February next, at One o'clock precisely, to enable Capt. Prince to report upon the cutting of the two lodes in the 50 fm. level.

57, Old Broad-street, London, Jan. 23, 1837. WM. NICHOLSON, Sec.

PENINSULAR MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the HALP-YEARLY MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern on Tuesday, the 17th February Inst., at One o'clock precisely.—Feb. 2, 1837. By order of the Board, S. J. GREEN, Sec.

BERIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern on Tuesday, the 17th February linet, at Half-past Twelve colock precisely.—Feb. 2, 1857. By order of the Board, S. J. GREEN, Sec.

(ASTILIAN MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern on Tuesday, the 17th February inst., at Two o'clock precisely.—Feb. 2, 1857. By order of the Board, S. J. GREEN, Sec.

R. WILLIAM MICHELL CONTINUES to DEAL in ALL
DIVIDEND and good PROGRESSIVE MINES, at exceedingly close prices,
each given in exchange for transfers to all well-known parties; and parties of respectability can have shares registered previous to payment.
Money advanced on Mining Shares.
3, Austinfriars, Old Broad-street, London, Feb. 6, 1857.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY IN ENG. LAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

ORTH AND SOUTH WALES.—CAPT. JAMES ROACH (Manager of the Bryntsil Mines, near Lianidloes, Montgomeryshire) OFFERS HIMSELF to INSPECT and REPORT upon MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY in any part of North and South Wales. Twenty years successive application in mines of all descriptions, enable him to impart sound judgment to those who may avail themselves of his services.—Feb. 6, 1856.

JNO. W. PERKINS, F.C.S., MERCANTILE, AGRICULTURAL, AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.

J. W. PERKINS begs to inform his friends and the public interested in mines, agriculture, and mercantile transactions, that he may be CONSULTED upon subject-pertaining to SCIENTIFIC CHEMISTRY. ANALYSES and ASSAYS performed. 6, Victoria Villas, North End, Fulbam.

MR. CHAS. LOW, ASSAYER AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST, endinges to CONDUCT ASSAYS and ANALYSES of every description, at moderate charges, and to make GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS of MINERAL PROPERTIES, and give advice as to the best methods of SMELTING all ORES and MINERALS.—Particulars of charges may be obtained, and samples sent by post or otherwise, addressed to Mr. C. Low, Laboratory, 13, St. James's-road, Rolloway, London. Licenses granted for the Reduction of Gold Ores by Low's Fatent Process, for the United Kingdom and most foreign countries.

TICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. WIRE, &c., REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, a SETT, adjoining one of the oldest and richest mines in CARDIGANSHIRE, and on the same lodes.—Apply to Mr. ROBERT JONES, miner, &c., Llanidlocs, North Wales.

EAD MINE.—TO BE LET, the GLENGOLA LEAD MINE, near Oughterard, in the county of Galway. There is an overshot water-wheel, 18% ft. in diameter, which works the pumps; there is also a horse-whim, cottage for a capitain, stable, office, magazine, smithy, carpenters' workshop, store, and two freesing floors. Also, the newly-uiscovered LEAD LODES at Canrower and Lemondeld.—Apply to G. F. Offilankatik, Lemondeld, Oughterard, Ireland.

EAD.—The BEST PRICE GIVEN for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD, in quantity. PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES.

-ROUPELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, Southwark.

DEPOSIT, LOAN, LIFE, AND FIRE OFFICE AGENCY.—
MONEY ADVANCED upon HOUSE, LAND, RAILWAY, MINING, and
OTHER PROPERTY, to any amount, at a low rate of interest. APPROVED BILLS
DISCOUNTED, and all monetary transactions effected, on application to Mr. R. C.
MANUKL, 47, Old Brond-street, London; and St. Austell, Cornwall.

R. A. H. PATTERSON, C.E., LAUNCESTON, will UNDER-TAKE SURVEYS, PLANS, &c., of MINES and MINERAL PROPERTY.

MR. F. E. BLYTH, 1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, TRANSACTS BUSINESS both in the PURCHASE and SALE of all DIVI-DEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, at the market prices.

MR. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in all ENGLISH and FOREIGN MINES, and other SECURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect to Dividend-paying and Progressive Mines.

MR. HY. GOULD SHARP is instructed to SELL the following SHARES, or any part:—

100 Iluckwo. Bridge, 10s.
100 Buller and Bertha, 10s.
100 Wheal Anna, 21s.
100 Buller and Bertha, 10s.
100 Wheal Anna, 21s.
100 East Sortridge, 2s.
100 East Sortridge, 2s.
100 Foreat Caradon, 10s.
100 Freat Caradon,

pplication.
Instructions to sell shares must be forwarded by Thursday's post, in time for inartion in the Journal. All orders to buy or sell will state the number of shares and
rice. Shares of every description dealt in at the closest market prices.
WANTED.—Wheal Edward, Sortridge Consols, Hingston Down, Rosewarne, Tamas
lossols, East Alfred, and Wildberg.
Offices, 2, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, London,

ther recommend that the limitation placed on the reserve fund at the last annual meeting be removed.

The directors retiring by rotation are John William Burmester, Esq., Richard Springett, Esq., and William Champion Jones, Esq., who respectively offer themselves for re-election.

BALANCE-SHEET OF THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, 31st Dec., 1856. | BALANCE-SHEEF OF THE LORDON AND CONTROL | Large No. Total..... ... £4,261,113 19 8

... £4,261,113 19 8 £119.257 3 4 y balance brought forward from last account £110,819 16 7 Rebate, &c., ditto 10,819 16 7 Gross profit for the half-year, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts. 98,257 14 2 Total ... £119,237 s E119,237 s E

The foregoing report having been read by the secretary, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

1. That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the share-holders.

1. That the report be received and adopted, and printed for the use of the shareholders.

2. That a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent, be declared upon the capital stock of the company, for the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1856, clear of income tax—payable on and after Monday, the 16th of February inst.

3. That the sum of £500 be added to the "Provident Fund," and the balance of £795 1st, 3d., then remaining, be carried to profit and loss new account.

4. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the board of directors, for the able manner in which they conducted the safairs of the company.

5. That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the auditors of the company for the past year.

6. That Frederick Gaskell, Henry Overton, and John Wright, Esqrs., be re-elected auditors for the current year.

7. That the thanks of the meeting be presented to William McKewan, £80, the general manager, and the other officers of the establishment, for the zeal and ability with which they have severally discharged their respective duties.

The ballot for the election of three directors having been proceeded with, the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected:—John William Burmester, £80, (Signed) WILLIAM NICOL, Chairman.

The Chairman having quitted the chair, it was resolved and carried unanimously—That the cordial thanks of this meeting be presented to William Nicol, £81, for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

Extracted from the minutes.

(Signed) R. P. NICHOLS, Sec.

ONDON AND COUNTY JOINT-STOCK BANKING COMPANY.

-Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1856, will be FAID to the proprietors, either at the parent establishment, 21, Lombard-street, or at any of the company's branch banks, on and after Monday, the 16th February Instant.

21, Lombard-street, Feb. 5, 1857.

By order,

W. M'KEWAN.

21, Lombard-street, Feb. 5, 1857.

By order, W. M'KEWAN.

21, Lombard-street, Feb. 5, 1857.

By order, W. M'KEWAN.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the South Australian Copper Mining Company, held, pursuant to notice, at the office of the Company, No. 11, New Broad-street, London, on Wednesday, the 4th day of Feb. inst., at Twelve o'clock noon, THOS. WINKWORTH, Esq., in the chair, A conditional contract made between the committee of management of, and for, and on behalf of the South Australian Copper Mining Company of the one part, and the sceretary of, and for, and on behalf of the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (limited), and the same are bereby approved and confirmed, subject, nevertheless, to the confirmation of the same on the part of the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (limited). And the committee are authorised to take and adopt all necessary steps for carrying out the same.

2. That on the said contract being confirmed on the part of the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (limited), the committee of management for the time being of the South Australian Copper Mining Company be, and they are hereby, empowered to do, or cause to be done, all such acts as may be necessary, for vesting in the said Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (limited), all and singular the lands and hereditaments, and also the machinery, plant, debts, credits, and assets, or belonging to the South Australian Copper Mining Company be, and are hereby, required and directed to grant and convey, when thereunto requested by the committee of management for the time being of the South Australian Copper Mining Company, and the shareholders thereof, all and singular the lands, hereditaments, and also the medicinery, plant, debts, credits, and assets, or the South Australian Copper Mining Company, and the bareholders thereof, all and singular the lands, hereditaments, and premises vested in them, in trust for the South Australian Copper Mining Company, and the shareholders thereof.

4. That the foregoi

4. That the foregoing resolutions be printed, and a copy thereof forwarded to every shareholder in the South Australian Copper Mining Company, a this last known place of abode; and further, that the said resolutions be advertised once in the undermentioned papers—that is to say, the Times, Daily News, Morning Herald, Mining Journal, and Herepath's Journal.

5. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman, for his able and courteous conduct in the chair.

W. L. WEBB, Purser and Sec.

TRATHALBYN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (limited) will be HELD at the office of the company, No. 11, New Broad-street, London, E.C., on Wednesday, the 18th day of Feb. inst., at Twelve o'clock, noon, precisely, for the purpose of considering a certain conditional contract entered into with the committee of management of the South Australian Copper Mining Company, sor the purchase of the property and assets of the South Australian Copper Mining Company, subject to the approval of a general meeting of the shareholders of the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (limited); and for the purpose of confirming such contract, or any modification therefore, or of rejecting the same, and on other special business.

11, New Broad-street, London, E. C., Feb. 6, 1857.

N.B.—Prospectuses of the Strathalbyn Mining and Smelting Company (limited).

N.B.—Prospectuses of the Strathalbya Mining and Smelting Company (limited) may be obtained at the office of the company, 11, New Broad street, London, E. C.

DORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY. Notice is hereby given, that COPIES of the REPORT to be presented at the Genel Meeting of the shareholders on the lith inst. will be READY FOR DELIVERY
the company's offices on and after Monday, the 9th inst., between the bours of
even and Forr o'clock.
Offices, 17, Gracechurch-street, London (E. C.), Feb. 5, 1857. ONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Notice is bereby given, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY MEETING of the London and Shrib-Western Railway Company will be HELD at the Euston Sta-Rich, London, on Trichy, the 20th day of February, 1837, at Tuelve o'clock at noon precisely, für the transaction of the general business of the company; and at such specifing a resolution will be submitted for the Consolidation into Suck of so many of the London and Birmingham £20 Shaces, and the Manchester and Birmingham C£10 Shares, as have Been fully paid-up.

CHANDOS, Chalrman.

ROBT, BENSON, Deputy-Chairman.

H. BOOTH.

C. E. STEWART.

Secretaries.

Dated this 24th day of January, 1857, Euston Station.

IMERICK AND ENNIS RAILWAY .- CONTRACT FOR

RAILS.—The Directors of the above company are prepared to receive TEN.

DERS for the SUPPLY of from 2000 to 3000 tons of RAILS, according to drawings and specification, which will be furnished by the secretary on application. Scaled tenders to be forwarded to the secretary on or before the 14th of Pebruary prox., marked "Tender for Rails." Delivery of one-fourth the quantity agreed for to be made in Limerick, or at Clare Castle, on or before the 1st May, the remainder before the 1st October next. Price to include delivery. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

By order,

Limerick, Jan. 19, 1857.

ADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEEFING of the Madras Reilway Company will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, London, on Thursday, the 19th day of February inst., at One o'clock precisely, in conformity with the terms of the company's Deed of Settlement. The Transfer-books of the company will be closed from the 13th to the 19th inst., both days incusaive.

By order of the Board,

JAMES WALKER, Managing Director.

33, New Broad-street, Feb. 3, 1857.

MIDLAND WAGON COMPANY, ROTHARHAM.—Notice is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEET-ING of the company will be HELD at the Crown Hotel, High-street, Rotherband, on Wednesday, the 18th day of February next, at Three o'clock precisely, for the general purposes of the undertaking, and also for the purpose of appointing a director, in the room of Frederick Joseph Bramwell, Eaq., resigned.

The Transfer-books of the company will be closed on Wednesday, the 4th day of February next, and remain so until after the meeting.

Rotherham, Jan. 31, 1857. WILLIAM HARRISON, Sec.

PRADE OF OR D CORPORATION WATER-WORKS.—

TO IRONFOUNDERS, MILLWRIGHTS, MACHINE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.—The Water-Works Committee of the Bradford Corporation will meet at their offices in Bradford on Wednesday, the 18th day of February next, at Eleven o'clock in the forencon, for the purpose of receiving TENDERS, or proposals, for a number of VALVES and CLOUGHS, with their drawing gear; CAST-IRON GIRD-ERS and WROUGHT-IRON WORK for BRIDGES; CAST-IRON GANGWAYS; and other iron work required for their soveral reservoirs now in course of construction at Heaton, Silsden, Chelker, Barden, and Grimwith. The committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any other tender.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and further information may be had, on application to Mr. Jso. W. Leather, Civil Engineer, Leeds.

Bradford, Jan. 23, 1857. By order, W. H. HUDSON, Town Clerk.

CONTRACTS FOR GAS COALS AND FREIGHTS. The Directors of the European Gas Company will be ready, on Wednesday 25th of February, to receive WRITTEN TENDERs for the SUPPLY of FIRST ASS GAS COALS, to be taken as and when required, during one year, commence I st April next. Each tender must state the description of coal—a certain quan 7, not exceeding 20,000 tons—a price per ton f.o.b. in the Tyne or Wear, and the drait of discount for cash.

iffy, BOF exceeding anywer time—a price per second of the CONVEYANCE of suc fixed rate of discount for each.

TENDERS will also be received at the same time for the CONVEYANCE of suc COALS, or any part thereof, from the Tyne or Wear, to ports on the French coast at rates to be named per keel of eight Newcastle chaldrons, taken on board, less dis

count for cash.

The directors do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest, or any tender. The tenders for coals and freights may be separate or combined, and must be addressed on or before the above date, to the undersigned, at the office of the company, No. 3 Moorgate-street, London (E. C.), where further particulars may be obtained on application.

H. Mc L. BACKLER, Sec.

THE THAMES IRONWORKS AND SHIP-BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED), ORCHARD YARD, BLACKWALL.

D. S. DYKES, Esq.
JOHN FORD, Esq.
PETER ROLT, Esq.
THOMAS HENRY MAUDSLAY, Esq.
THOMAS HENRY MAUDSLAY, Esq.
The Directors of this company are now prepared to TENDER for the BUILDING of IRON SHIPS of every tonnage and class, and for executing works of the largest character in wrought or cast-iron, including FORGINGS, GIRDERS, BRIDGES, ROOFS, BOILERS, and all descriptions of work of a similar character.
The capabilities of the establishment, and the magnitude of the works, enable the directors to execute all orders entrusted to them with unequalled dispatch.
January, 1857.

By order of the Directors, JAS. PEMBROKE,

TREVALGA SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).-

Captain THOMAS ROSE,
G. R. METZLER, Esq.
OFFICE,—11, NEW BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

mpany is formed for the purpose of working the Growa Slate Quarry, in the Trevaiga, and the Lambshouse Quarry, in the parish of Tintagei, Cornwall as e has been pronounced equal in quality to any known in the market. There enert extensive orders on hand, and a stock of slate ready for sale on the valued at £1206, and the undertaking is in a position to be made imme rofitable, as the quarries are laid open and in work, and all the necessary excepted.

michinary erected.

APPICATIONS will be RECEIVED for SHARES up to the 16th FEBRUARY in tant, accompanied with a deposit of 5s. per share, the remaining 15s. per share to be called up by instalments as required, at intervals of not less than two months each. Detailed prospectures may be obtained at Mr. WESD's offices, No. 11, New Broadstreet, London, E.C.

THE CARNARVONSHIRE SLATE COMPANY (LIMITED).—

Notice is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the company will be HELD at the offices of the company, 5, Church-passage, Guildhall, London, on Wednesday, the 1st day of February inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of confirming a resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of shareholders, held at the company's offices on Wednesday, the 4th day of February inst.:—

That the company do raise a sum not exceeding £10,000, in such sums as the directors shall from time to time determine, upon debentures, bearing interest at and after the rate of £5 per cent, per annum; and that, at any time before the said debentures become payable, the holders thereof respectively are to be at liberty to exchange them for shares at par, if any shares shall then remain unissued.

Offices, 5, Church-passage, By order of the Board, HENRY TARR, Sec.

In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING UP ACTS, 1848 and 1849, and of the ESGAIR LLEE MINING COMPANY.

1848 and 1849, and of the ESGAIR LLEE MINING COMPANY.

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the above-named COMPANY was on Monday, the 2d day of February, 1857. PRESENTED to the LORD CHANCELLOR in ENGLAND, by James Stride, of 49, Dover-streer, Piecadilly, in the county of Middlesex, Gentleman; and that it is expected that such petition will be heard before his Honour the Viee-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood on Saturday, the 14th day of February, 1857, and any person desirous to oppose the making of an Order absolute for the Winding-up of the said Company under the said Acts should appear at the time of hearing, by himself or his counsel, for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any contributory of the said company requiring the same, by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

FREDERICK HATTON, Solicitor for the Petitioner.

17, Essex-street, Strand, London.

WINDING-UP ACTS.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS AND CREDITORS OF THIS COMPANY.

ALL PERSONS HOLDING SHARES in this company are hereby required to SEND to the undersigned the particulars thereof, specifying the Numbers marked upon said shares, in order to facilitate the making out of the List of Contributories. And all CREDITORS who have not already furnished the particulars of their demands, are hereby required to SEND same to the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of Pebruary inst., or they shall be precladed all benefit of the proceedings herein.

J. KIDD. Official Market and Mark

LACKAMORE COPPER MINING COMPANY,
WINDING-UP ACTS.
TWENTY POUNDS REWARD,
The above REWARD will be PAID by the undersigned to any person for such information as shall lead to the DISCOVERY and POSSESSION of the BOOKS of this company, comprising the Cort-Book and Minute-Book, the Bankers' Book, the Blocks of the Serip Books, the Cheques and Blocks of the Cheque Books, the Share Register, and Letter-B-ok of the said company.

And note is hereby given, that if, after 14 days from the date hereof, the above books and documents, or any of them, shall be discovered in the possession of any party, they shall be prosecuted as the law directs.

JOHN KIDD, Official Manager.

Dated this 5th day of February, 1857, Granby-row, Dublin.

A BIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.—
Notice is bereby given, that the TfliRD HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND, being ONE SHILLING per share on the shares of this company, will be PAYABLE at this office on Wednesday, the 25th inst, and on every subsequent Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, between Eleven and Four o'clock.
Forms of claim, which must be left three days for examination, may be had at the company's office.

L. R. JONES, Sec.

company's office.
2. New Bank-buildings, Feb. 6, 1857.

ARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY,—
Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER-BOOKS of this company WILL
BE CLOSED from the 14th to the 25th inst., in order to make up the books for the
payment of the third half-yearly dividend. On and after the 26th inst., the Transferbooks will be re-opened.

L. R. JONES, Sec. ooks will be re-opened. 2, New Bank-buildings, Feb. 6, 1857.

MATLOCK BATH.—A FREEHOLD ESTATE, CONTAINING A QUARRY OF LIMESTONE OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY, AS WELL AS MARBLE. MESSES, WINSTANLEY have received instructions from the Mortgage to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, London, on Tuesday, the Zith February, 1837, a very valuable FEEEHOLD PROPERTY, consisting of about 20 acres of land, bounded by the River Derwent, and beautifully situate on the road from Cromford to Bakewell, about two miles from Matlock, offering many eligible sites for building, but, at the same time, most valuable for the quality and properties of the LIMESTONE it contains, which is in great domand for the smelting of Iron.

BEDS of FINE MARBLE of various kinds have been discovered, and, no doubt, could be worked to great advantage.

MARDLE of Various kinds have been discovered, aso, he doubt of worked to great advantage.

TWO QUARRIES have been very partially worked; and the property possesse he great advantages of land and water carriage, being close to the Railway Station and the Cromford Canal.

Frinted particulars may be had of Messrs. CLAYTON, COOKSON, and WAINEWRIGHT, News-square, Lincoin's Inn; of Messrs. SHEARD and BAKER, 5, Closk-lane, Cheap ide; at the inns in the neighbourhood, Birmingham, and Derby, place of sale, and of Messrs. Winstanley, Paternoster-row.

SPARE MATERIALS FOR SALE AT DRAKE WALLS MINES,
CALSTOCK, CORNWALL.

MESSRS, F. A. DAVIS AND SON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION,
on Wednesday, the 11th Pebruary next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon,
the following SPARE MINING MATERIALS:— ALS:—

1 5 in. working-barrel, 9 ft. long.
1 6 in. doorpiece and door.
1 6 in. windbore.
1 5 in. doorpiece and door.
1 5 in. windbore.
1 5 in. sold row iron rods, with strapping-plates, bolts, &c., complete.
1 5 ins. 2½ in. round crown iron rods, with haumered iron joints and plus.
50 fms. 1½ bucket-rods, with prongs, castings, &c.
2 bobs, strapping-plates, gudgeons, &c.
20 pulleys and brackets, 20 in. and 2 ft.
diameter.
1 8 tons cast-iron stamp axle, 13 ft. 6 in.

1 10 in. H-piece. 6 9 ft. 9 in. pumps.

6 9 ft. 9 in. pumps. 52 9 ft. 8 in. pumps. 30 9 ft. 7 in. pumps. 22 9 ft. 6 in. pumps. 2 8 in. H-pieces.

in. doorpieces and doors. in. windbores.

8 in. windbores.
8 in. plunger-poles, 9 ft. long.
8 in. plunger-cases, with suffing-box and glands.
7 in. H-pieces.
7 in. doorpieces and doors, 3 and 4 ft. long.

in, windbores. 47 in. windbores.
27 in. piunger-poles, 9 ft. long.
27 in. plunger-cases, with stuffing-boxes and glands.
27 in. working-barrels, 9 ft. long.
18 in. working-barrel, 9 ft. long.
16 in. working-barrel, 9 ft. long.

diameter.

1 8 tons cast-iron stamp axie, 13 ft, 6 in. long, 2 ft. 10 in. diam., 6 tappets on the round cylinder ends, &c. 13 tons old boiler case and tube.

4 shaft cisterns, and sundry matchings everal tons wrought scrap iron, and other useful materials. 16 in. working-barrel, 9 ft. long. | other useful materials.

The whole to be sold without the least reserve. The auctioneers beg to call the attention of mine adventurers, agents, ironfounders, railway contractors, and others, to the above useful and valuable materials, the whole being in good condition, and to facilities afforded for their removal, the mine being situated close to the main road from Tavistock to Callington, within ½ mile of Nutstick Quay, and 1½ mile of Calstock Quay, on the River Tamar.

Refreshments on the table at Ten o'clock; and, as the lots are numerous, the sale so commence punetually at Eleven.

The materials may be viewed, and further information obtained of Capt. Gregory, the agent on the mine: of Mr. Hinam Williams, 61, Moorgate-street, London; or of the auctioneers, West-street, Tavistock.

Drake Walis Mines, Jan. 26, 1857.

Drake Walis Mines, Jan. 26, 1857.

SOUTH TAMAR CONSOLS MINE.—MACHINERY, MATERIALS, STORES, TOOLS, SHEDS, HALVANS, &c., FOR SALE.

MR. HENRY WILLS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Mine. on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 3t and 4th of March neat, the WHOLE of the valuable and extensive PLANT, MACHINERY, TOOLS, STORES, SHEDS, and HALVANS; including—A 60 in, pumping engine, with two boilers. Stamps-engine, 28 m.
Two whim-engines, 26 and 22 in.
Grinder-engine, 24 in.; all with boilers. Angle and balance-bobs. Shaft-rods.
Five stamps-axles, 12 heads each.
Two iron whim-enges.
Crusier, with raff-wheel and sift.
7, 11, 12, and 15 in, lifts of pumps.
14 arm capetan.

One 10 ft. and one 16 ft. water-wheels.

60 ft. shears. Upwards of 1000 ims, whim & other chains. 500 fms. tram iron. Turn-tables.

Turn.:ables.
Flat-rods.
Flat-rods

One 10 ft, and one 16 ft. water-wheels.
Three smiths' bellows, anvils, and tools is large number.
Gad and blister steel.
Old and new iron, a very large quantity.

rising—
12 fms. 8 by 9 in. ditto.
Poppet-heads and pulleys.
213 fms. of 2½ in. flat-rods.
Pulleys and stands.
240 fms. of railway bars, with carriers,
sleepers, &c.
670 fms. tram iron.
Saddles.

Saddles,
Six tram-wagons,
Horse-whim.
120 fms. 11 m. capstan rope (good).
300 fms. 4 in. zinc air pipes.
Two machine kibbles.
Four whim ditto.

Five wood sheds

BORINGDON CONSOLS MINE, NEAR THE PLYMPTON STATION ON THE SOUTH DEVON BAILWAY.

MEAR THE PLYMPTON STATION ON THE SOUTH DEVON RAILWAY.

AR. HY. WILLS is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 16th of February, 1857, the ENGINE, MACHINERY, MATERIALS, &c., on the above mine; comprising—
10 in, pumping-engine and boiler.
11 fms. 8 by 9 in. ditto.
12 in. plunger-pole.
12 in. plunger-pole.
12 in. plunger-pole.
13 ins. of 2½ in. flat-rods.
14 of ms. of railway bars, with carriers, sleepers, &c.
15 in. flat-rods.
16 in. strains and stands.
17 in. of rail may bars, with carriers, sleepers, &c.
18 in. of rail may bars, with carriers, sleepers, &c.
19 in. of rail may bars, with carriers, sleepers, &c.
19 in. different mirror. ndbore. affing-box and gland. e 8 in. door-piece and windbore.

One 8 in. door-piece and windbore. Six 9 in. pumps. 30 fms. 12 by 10 shaft-rods. 64 fms. 10 in. ditto. Water-wheel, 38 ft. diameter 2 ft. breast. Crusher complete.

60 ft. shears.
8 arm capstan.
25 fms. 15 in. drawing-lift rods complete.
125 fms. 15 in. drawing-lift rods complete.
125 fms. 10 by 11 in. ditto.
126 Refreshments at elseven o'clock. Sale to commence at twelve precisely.
127 The lots may be viewed on application to the agent on the mine, and further information, if required, at the offices of the Auctioneer, 17½, George-street, Plymouth.
128 Jan. 28, 1857.

LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT IN THE IRON TRADE. SALE, BY AUCTION, OF THE WALLSEND IRONWORKS, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

SALE, BY AUCTION, OF THE WALLSEND IRONWORKS, IN THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

IR. GEORGE HARDCASTLE is directed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday, the 3d of March, 1857, at Two for Three o'clock in the afternoon, the newly-erected LEASEHOLD IRONWORKS, most advantageously situated upon the River Tyne, at Wallsend, in the county of Northumberland, about four miles from Newcastle, and the same distance from North and South Shields.

This capital property includes TWO LARGE BLAST FURNACES, lined with frebrick of the best quality, and constructed on the most approved principles for combining economy with efficiency in the manufacture of iron; new beam engine, with in. steam cylinder, 86 in. blowing cylinder, and 20 tons fly-wheel, 26 ft. in diameter; air receiver, 133 ft. long, and 7 ft. in diameter; five large steam boilers, with all requisite connections; smaller steam-engine, working two rowerful cranes, that load and unload craft in the river; sixty ooke ovens, producing 350 tons of coke per week, four calcining kins, weighing machines, wagons, tramways, &c.; counting-house, storehouse, workshops, and other buildings.

The works, which are capable of producing 300 tons of metal per week, and are now in active operation, communicate, by a self-acting incline 200 yards long, with the main line of the North-Eastern Kailway, and also with the Killingworth Colliery Railway, and possesses a noble river quay of upwards of 200 ft. in length, with deep water berths sufficient for ships of 800 tons.

Steam coal is delivered on the spot at 8s, per ton; and moulding-and for nothing.

A cheap and spacious deposit for scoria has been provided; but at present the River Commissioners remove the sing of the works free from charge.

An inspection of a place combining in itself so many rare advantages will at once convince very competent judge that, by the application of adequate capital, skill, and enterprise, the fortunate purchaser of the Wallsend Ironworks cannot fail to re

TO CAPITALISTS, COAL AND IRONMASTERS, AND OTHERS.
PELSALL AND BROWNHILLS COLLIERIES.

PELSALL AND BROWNHILLS COLLIERIES.

MESSRS CHESSHIRE AND GIBSON WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, about the first week in March (by direction of the Assignees of Richard Greene, of Lichfield), the valuable LEASE and POSSESSSION of the above important COLLIERIES, the particulars of which will be fully set forth in future advertisements. The MINES extend to 198 acres; and the whole of the surface, with other lands, comprising together 261 acres, are included in the lease. There are also THIRTY-TWO WORKMEN'S COTTAGES and a PUBLIC HOUSE erected upon a portion of the lands, granted for a term of 99 years. The soutie Staffordshire Italiusy, and the Wyrley and Essington Canal intersect the property. The centire plant, which has cost about £16,000 in its construction, will also be included in the proposed sale. The mines are very productive, and of excellent quality. Full particulars will shortly be published; and in the meantime further information may be obtained on application to Mr. R. C. Sinclain, mining engineer, Temple-buildings, Birmingham; Mr. Jones Yanglut, mining engineer, Temple-buildings, Birmingham; Mr. Houseow, solicitor, Lichfield; or the auctioneers, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham; Mr. Houseow, solicitor, Lichfield; or the suctioneers, Bennett's-hill, Birmingham; Mr. HOUSWELL, EGR. SALE, 30 in

PEN-Y-GELLI MINE, HOLYWELL.—FOR SALE, a 30 in. cylinder ENGINE, in good condition, without boiler. To save trouble, £180 lowest price.—For further particulars, apply to Mesers, WATSON and CURLL, I, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, London; or to Capt. J. TREVETHAN, Holywell, Flint.

ST. DENNIS CONSOLS TIN MINE AND CHINA CLAY WORKS

ST. DENNIS CONSOLS TIN MINE AND CHINA CLAY WORKS.

MR. LEIFCHILD is authorised to OFFER FOR SALE, BY PUB.

LIC AUCTION, at Garraway's, Change-alley, Cornhill, on Tuesday, the 10th of February, at Twelve for One, with the concurrence of the Official Manager, under the Winding-up Acts, in one lot, the valuable TIN MINE and CHINA CLAY WORKS, known as the ST. DENNIS CONSOLS MINE, in the parish of St. Dennis, near st. Austell, Cornwall. This very valuable property extends over 105 acres of land (of which 50 acres are elsay ground, 15 fins. deep), and is held under a lease for 21 years, from September, 1852. Many thousand pounds have been spent by the late proprietors in bringing this mine to a workable and productive state; and it now offers with its complete and costly apparatus, great promise of snineral wealth. The tin preduced is of a superior quality, and has commanded the highest price in the marker. There is a powerful 45-in. cylinder steam-engine, of 90-horse power, and most complete engine-house, shaft, boiler, and coal stores; the machinery and plant are newly erected at a great outlay, and are first-rate in every respect. The clay pits are capable of producing 300 tons per month, and are excellent, both with respect to the clay and the appliances for its proper cleansing, drying, &c. The above works are only seven miles distance from a shipping port, but a railway is in course of construction which will pass within a mile of the works.

Full particulars of the above may be obtained at Mr. Leifenhub's Offices, 62, Moor, gate-street, London; of William Yuguarda, Esq., Swithin's-lane, London; of Jos. Robester, Esq., Swithin's-lane,

THE FIRST SALE WILL BE HELD ON THE 18tH FEBRUARY, 1837.
TO ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, SPINNERS, MANUFACTURERS,
BLEACHERS, CALIDO PRINTERS, DYERS, MINERS, CONTRACTORS,
RAILWAY COMPANIES, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

BLEACHERS, CALICO PRINTERS, BOYERS, MINERS, CONTRACTORS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, BROKERS, AND OTHERS.

M. R. WHEATLEY KIRK very respectfully announces that he has made arrangements for holding PERIODICAL (QUARTERLY) SALES, BY AUCTION, of MACHINERY of every description, at his extensive storre, the Bonded Wharf, Chapel-street, Salford. The sales will embrace Steam-Engines of every kind; also, Railway Plant and Rolling Stock, Engineers, Mechanics, Miners, and Contractors' Plant and Tackling; Bleachers, Printers, Dyers, Manufacturing Chemists, Soapers, and Candlery Plant and Machinery; Cton, Woollen, Fiax, and Silk Machinery, Power Looms, &c.

The following entries have already been made for the FIRST SALE, which will be HELD at the Stores, as above-named, on Wednesday, the 18th February, 1857, commencing at Eleven o'clock in the morning: —30-horse HORIZONTAL ENGINE, for winding; 12-horse ditto, tor manufacturing purposes; 4-horse vertical engine; 7-horse ditto, increased and the stores, dec.; 19½ in. double geared sliding and screw-cutting lathe, 20 ft. bed, with circular face-plate; strong punching and elaparing; alphing machines; machine, with circular face-plate; strong punching and shearing machines; wachine, with circular face-plate; strong punching and shearing machines; which increase and bench drilling machines; 2-tons swivel crane; double and single purchase crab, &c.; and a variety of other stricles.

Tartles desirous of having goods entered for the first sale, must make immediate application.—For further information, apply to Wheather Kirak, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester; or 4, Kirkgato, Leeds.

O A L A N D I R O N O R E FOR SALE,—The TINGLES' LEVEL IRON MINE, in the Forest of Dean,

The BMPEROR COAL FIELD,
The GUIDCHURCH COLLIEUY,
The BIRCHEN GROVE COAL FIELD,
The PLUDS COAL FIELD,
TO BE LET ON LEASE.
An IRONSTONE FIELD, Gwendraeth, Carmarthenshire.
A LAND SALE COLLIERY, Llanon, Carmarthenshire.
An extensive COAL FIELD, near Llanelly, Glumorganshire.
Apply to Mr. Joshua Richardson, C.E., Neath, South Wales.

INE MACHINERY FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—
An excellent 70 in. cylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 12 ft. stroke in the cylin.
der, and 10½ ft. in the shaft, with two boilers 26 tons; new three years ago.
A nearly new DRAWING MACHINE, complete.
A 46 ft. WATER-WHEEL, 3 ft. breast (within), with east-iron axle and socket, two sweep rods, and balance-bob, complete.
45 fms. 20 in. PLUNGER-LIFT, complete.
St. Austell, Aug. 13, 1856,

TO BE SOLD, the TINGLES' LEVEL IRON and OCHRE MINE, FOREST OF DEAN. This valuable mine is situated near Cinderford, and is bounded by the Dowlais Company's extensive mines on the north, and by Messrs. Crawshay's on the south, by which, and a water level on the deep of the strata, it is completely drained. A pil has been sunk 30 yards on the vein, and the iron ore has been proved to be 5 ft. in thickness, and of very superior quality. The yellow ochre is at 20 yards depth, 2 ft. in thickness, and of excellent quality. The mine also contains a vein of valuable fire-clay, 2 ft. in thickness. Tingles' Level Iron Mine is within 150 yards of a tramway which communicates directly with the Bull Pill (broad gauge) Railway, the South Wales, and other railways.—Apply to Mr. JOSHUA RICHARDSON, C.E., Neath, Giamorganshire.

NGLESEY, NORTH WALES .- TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE A NOLLESEY, NORTH WALLS.—10 B SOLID, BY THEY DEFINED AND CONTRACT, in consequence of the decease of one of the proprietors, FORTI EIGHT 64ths of that promising enterprise called NANT COLLIERY, situated us the head of the extensive Mallrueth Coal Field, and held on interal terms under it trustees of the Marquis of Anglesey. This mine, though but very recently opened is now producing a supply of good coal, and offers an excellent prospect to persons moderate capital and energy.—Apply to Mr. Huon Prichard, Maengwyn, Gaerwa Anglesey.

CORGE AND ROLLING MILL .- TO BE DISPOSED OF,

recently-creeted FORGE and ROLLING MILL, situated in North Staffordshire, with powerful ENGINES, TURNING LATHE, and FIRST-CLASS MACHINERY in every department, in excellent working condition, and well tried, capable of turning out upwards of 100 tons of merchant from weekly; and, with a modera outlay, there is abundant room for doubling the yield of manufactured from.

The site possesses advantages unequalled in the district, having a siding to be main line of the North Staffordshire Railway on one side, and a short line of railway and wharf, belonging to the proprietors, on the other side, leading to and in consection with the Trent and Mersey Canal, thus affording every possible facility for traff, and conducting an extensive business. It also has the advantage of an inexhausible supply of water for the use of the works.

The whole of the estate, containing upwards of five acres of land, affords space for the ercetion of 80 to 100 workment bouses, independently of the forge and mill. Should the above very valuable property not be immediately disposed of, one or two of the proprietors will be happy to meet with one or two gentlemen in earrying of the business (one of whom it is desirable should take an active part, and have a piecitical knowledge of the trade), and be prepared to meet them upon equal terms as and are supprised and partial.—For further particulars, apply to Mesers. Karry and Surppard, succitors, Stoke-upon-Trent. cards capital. - For furthe

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice in hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of THREE POUNDS per share, free income-tax, will be PAID to the holders of certificates in this company, at the office of the association, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on and after Thursday, the lift day of February next, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock.

The proprietors must leave their certificates for examination three clear days before the day of payment.

WALTER SHAIRP, GOC. WHITMORE, Directors of the Company.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, Jan. 27, 1857. JATI

CLARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY LARENDON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY (II.

JAMAICA (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUS
GENERAL MEETING of the Clarendon Consolidated Mining Company of Jamaic
(Limited) will be HELD at the London Tavern, Bishopagate-street, in the CityLondon, on Friday, the 20th day of February inst., at One o'clock procisely, in exformity with the terms of the company's beed of Settlement.
And notice is hereby further given, that the Transfer-books of the company as
be closed from the 14th to the 24th day of February, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JOHN E. LOHR, Sec.

187, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, Feb. 7, 1857.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Direct hereby give notice, that they have made a CALL upon the share ONE POUND per share, to be paid to the company's bankers on or befor of March next. The form to make the payment will be delivered upon app the office, and the certificates must be lodged at the same time, to have the endorsed thereon.

endorsed thereon.

Notice is also hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shift holders will be HELD on Wednesday, the 11th day of February next, at Two o'discounting the office of the company, when the directors will make their report. 38, Ernad-street-buildings, Jan. 19, 1887.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 5, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL.

PALL MALL.

VESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING OF MINERAL PROPERTIES in their offices with system, economy, and regularity.

Messrs, Brunyon and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the busines of these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz.:Accounts systematically and closely made up.

Statements in detail, and clear summaries of finance and expenditure.
Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shafe holders, for perusal or extract.

Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.

MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATES OF MACHINEES, PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

MESSES. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, MINING LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, MINING LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, MINING LONDON BUSINESS IN BANKING, WILLIAM STREET, STREET, LONDON BUSINESS IN BANKING, MINING LONDON BUSINESS IN BANKING LONDON BUSINESS IN BANKING LONDON BUSINESS IN BANKING LONDON BUSINESS IN BANKING LONDON BUSINESS IN BAN

and upwards.

WANTED.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Condurrow, Devon Great Comels
Gonamena, Hingston Down, Great Wheal Vor, Rhoswydol, Providence, South Martin Consols, South Caradon, South Wh. Frances, Wh. Trelawny, Mary Ann, West Nanty-Mark
FOR SALE.—Bedford Consols, Drake Walls, Dyfngwm, Clijah and Wenterfall
Calstock Consols, Craddock Moor, East Russell, Gawton, Lady Bertha, Wh. Edwid
West Russell, West Caradon. Office hours from Ten till Five o'clock.

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al attention nt. Those of e 50 per cent

T PRAWLE MINE.—This mine is situated at Prawle Point, on be south coast of Devon, in the parish of Chirelstone; and the discovery of it a new locality has exciled considerable interest, and must improve the comad trade of the district. It is more advantageously situated for mining openha any other in the kingdom, as the adit levels are being driven into the ich riscs 200 feet from the sands, continuing a gradual ascent of 400 feet more atoms, and again descending the hill 600 fathoms further north; whilst at the of the levels there is a sandy cove, where any shipments can take place, dilag the expensive liten of land carriage. Four large lodes are plainly visible iff, and are making together downwards, running due north. On the top of they are altogether, from 30 to 40 feet wide, and continuing into the valley, llow level drivens on one of the lodes there are several branches of rish ore in a and bottom, increasing in richness as it is driven. The lodes are here not but there is no doubt they will be 20 fms. deeper, and produce greater bodies and of a richer quality. No machinery is required, and there is waster enough at tor ail purposes. The directors have reason to believe that, from the ecowing in which it can be worked, it must be a most prosperous undertaking, attoms for prospectuses and shares to be made, by letter, to Mr. F. Navilla, accessivest, Plymouth.

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The Calver Sough and Wren Park to a depth of 15 fathoms.

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The company is formed for the purpose of working the mineral ground lately october the company of the calver Sough were conducted by a local proprietary of very calver the chaft before mentioned, they erected a small steam-engine; and by the chaft before mentioned, they erected a small steam-engine; and by the chaft before mentioned, they erected a small steam-engine; and by the chaft before mentioned, they erected a small steam-engine; and by the or were raised in the last haif-year of its being worked, which, at the present of the work of the company of the compa

fone or the carrying d have a pair.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

Have a pair terms as 16

FFPARD, 80; guyras in, —I request that you will allot me shares in the above named n pany; and I hereby agree to accept the said shares, or any less number which easy allot me, and to pay the deposit thereon, and enclose the banker's receipt for lare, free backer are quired to be paid on application.

Name in full at the offse day, the 18d Occupation.

Company.

The precedings which have taken place in this Court call for a few explanatory of maneria from me.

The proceedings which have taken place in this Court call for a few explanatory manutus from me.

I sard y two years ago an injunction was obtained prohibiting me from selling or the properties of the Association is Brazil, and directing me to carry on the axis in the ordinary course of business. If the mines had yielded sufficient to pay have the contrary state of things, which actually occurred, the necessary consists are a large and constantly accumulating debt, until it reached a point that they find a social not be raised even for the food and clothing of the labourers, may be een by the attestation and affidavit of Dr. Gunning, the chief commission which is a point of the commissioners for current expenses, and already credited to it makes accumute, were returned dishonoured in Nov. last year, which caused the state of the contrary state of this capability of the contrary state of this capability of the contrary state of the contrary state of those as a wired success. Under the hard and crued necessity, a portion of the state of the capability of the contrary state of the contr the exp. when were to estopped immediately, the sum in my hands would part of my just claims. Could these facts have been stated in court, I the judge, this against me (surely a harsh and cruel one) would not have and I indu we the hope that, as on a former occasion, an appeal may be made to an bigher tribunal. I understand that my counsel could not be my crasons—1 vst, that I had not paid the money I received into court; the circumstan we detailed, was clearly impossible; secondly, that I had cel certain inter logatories. Most of these referred to properties in Brazil, i jurisdiction of Chancery, and in reference to which I was necessarily invisited on of Brazilian lowers and the custom of Brazilian courts. The which I will convey to narties legally mominated for the purpose, the which I will convey to narties legally mominated for the purpose, the eproperties in Brazil will be found in my advertisement of 28th of August in my name and that of another party hereafter to be mominated, sufficiently will be suffered by a large the committee of shareholders in the year 1849, and by the auditors up to 33. 2nd. The sheques for the payment of the debts to be signed by anylystary on mominated, and to be accompanied by a receipt in full of all deals continued to the sufficient so whom they are given. I will not consent to re-open anyleid has been passed and audited; but I am ready to have every yet undeals, and itself the properties of facts is easily attainable), in accordance with the laws of the my claim as at the Emily mine I am willing to have arbitrated on the spot levid nece of facts is easily attainable), in accordance with the laws of the first these terms let it be pointed out to me, and I will reconsider them, as first messes are consens by myself, and the other legally nome in the first these terms let it be pointed out to me, and I will reconsider them, as first messes are going on, and the shares of a concern within itself many elements of great and certain access are day by day in real value.—Paris, Feb. ure. reholders. STREET, NG, MINING ECURITIES; Great Consoling, South Bos. Nant-y-Mwyn. d Wentwerth, Wh. Edward,

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Analysis of Magnetic Iron Ore from the Catherine and Jane Consols Mine, near Port Madoe, North Wales.

Port Madoc, North Wales,	
Water	5.000
· Protoxide of iron	37:490) 45:4 per cent.
Peroxide of iron	22.700 i of iron.
Oxide of manganose	1.420
Sities	13.757
Lime	-714
Manganese	*946
Alkalies	1.200
Phosphorus	*500
Sulphur	*456
Alumina	14-000
Loss	1.817=100.000
arrell acception of anishme and about accept	town the total takesmen of

From the small quantity of suiphar and phosphorus, from the total absence of any other injurious constituents, and from the good percentage of iron, we are of opinion that the ore is of a good commercial quality.

(Signed) Hr. M. Noad, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S.

July 1, 1856. John MITCHELL, F.C.S.

July 1, 1856.

JOHN MITCHELL, F.C.S.

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Among other recent important inventions, the company beg to call particular attention to PRINCE'S PATENT FOR CASTING EALLWAY CHAIRS; POLE'S PATENT IMPROVED FISH JOINT; PATENT HOLLOW SPIKES; and Dr. BOUCHERIE'S IMPROVED PROCESS FOR PRESERVING SLEEPERS, FENCING, TELEGRAPH POSTS, &c., FROM DECAY, which may be seen in operation daily at the Polytechnic Institution, and on the company's premises.

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Detained from the purser of the mine, WM. C. Viviax, Camborne, Cornwail.

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N.B. NOW ON HAND, completed, and in course of crection, a FEW FIRST-CLASS SFEAM-ENGINES (HORIZONTAL): --viz., Two very powerful engines, of 30-horse power, polished, 20 in. diameter of cylinder, and 3 ft. stroke; the above engines are mounted with R. and J. Courg's improved equilibrium slide vaive. Two ditto, of 20-horse power, black, 17 in. diameter of cylinder, and 3 ft. stroke. One ditto, of 20-horse power, black, 17 in. diameter of cylinder, and 3 ft. stroke. One ditto, of 12-horse power, black, 17 in. diameter of cylinder, and 3 ft. stroke. One ditto, of 12-horse power, black, 17 in. diameter of cylinder, and 3 ft. stroke. The above engines are calculated either for colliery purposes or for manufacturing, cither with or without governors.

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HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS MIRACULOUS REMEDIES FOR THE HOLLOWAY'S UNITAENT AND PILLS MIRACULOUS REMEDIES FOR THE CUBE OF EAD LAGS.—Mr. Allison, of Bowling, states, in a letter to Mr. Umpleby, druggist, of Bradford, that, after a severe cold caught last winter, his legs began to swell, and ultimately sores broke out on each, for the cure of which he tried a variety of remedies without avail, until he used Holloway's pills and ointment, and he says that it was perfectly astonishing to see the effects these wonderful medicines had on his legs, as both were very quickly healed.—Sold by all medicine vendors throughout the world; at Professor Holloway's establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 89, Malden-lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; and E. Muir, Malta.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.	600	000 Corm Sahan (Timited) 45	114 12/ 12/	Shares. Paid. Last Pr. 100 Pentre Lygan 20 22 4228 Penquean, St. Breook 1 1 1 1 1
Acres. Mines. Paid, Last Price, Present. Dividends per Share. 5120 Alfred Sonsols (cop.), Phillack* [S.E.]	Jan. 1, 1854. 400	300 Dale Mine (lead), N. Stafford I 1000 Daren (aillead), Cardiganshire (1006 Devon & Cornwall United (cop. £4 1007 Devon and Courtenay (copper). 1000 Devon Burra Burra (copper) £	5 3 ··· X ···	4223 Penquean, 8t. Breock 1200 Penatruthai, Gwennae 1014 - 46432 Perran Cossols, Perranuthnoe. 2 4 1160 Perran Rt. George (copper, tin) 214 2 1024 Perran Wh. Goshan (sldl. & Exp.) at 1
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230 Derwent Mines (silver-lead), Durham	-Sept. 30, 1856. 409 -Jan. 23, 1857. 109 -Dec. 8, 1856. 629 -Dec. 8, 1856. 409	236 Eaglebrook, Llanphangel, Card. 4(1096 East Alfred Consols 236 East Basset (copper), Redruth. 5(1200 East Blasset (copper), Redruth. 5(1200 East Black Craig, Kirkeudbright, 1024 East Buller (copper), Redruth. F(1344 East Caradon 1048 East Falmouth (lead) 12920 East Fowey Consols 1500 East Promgoch 14024 East Garras (lead), St. Ciement 1696 East Gonamena 1606 East Trefusis 1520 Gourn (lead), Llanidtoes.	3d 3 8 7 10 3 8	600 South Bog (lead), Salop
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76 Jamaica (lead), Mold, Flintshire	Mar. 10, 1851. Jan. 17, 1857. Nov. 18, 1856.	5000 Garreg (lead), Flint	16 6 3 105 9% 105 105	1000 Tokenbury Consols, Liskcard 10
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7500 Nantile Vale (slate), Llanliyfin 1 0 3 9 0 1 3—3 6400 Nether Hearth, Westmorelind 2s. 1½ 0 2 0 0 1 0—4 70 Nowtonards Mining Company, Co. Downt. 50 35 48 0 0 1 0 0—1 0—1	Oct. 17, 1856, 100	1024 Great Wheat Fortune Breeze 118	186 1 1 1 1 5 5 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 6% 5% 6%	4000 Tyn-y-Worglodd (slate), Carna. 5 15 10000 Tyn-y-berth (slate), Talyllyn 15 16000 Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion (tin),
200 North Pool (copper, tin), Pool 22½ 58 324 0 2 0 — 140 North Roskear (copper), Camborne 10 85 90 219 10 0 — 8 6000 North Wheal Basset (cop, tin), Illo, '[S,E.] nii. 36 35½ 36 11 8 0 0 18 0 6400 Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey [S,E.] 1½ 23 23½ 24 26 18 0 1 2 0	Sept. 26, 1854. 204 Sept. 26, 1853. 300 Dec. 17, 1856. 500 Oct. 28, 1856. 96	5000 Gwinear Consols (copper) 5000 Gwyda (lead), Wales 5000 Gwydyr Park Consols, Llanrwst	5 4 7 7	5085 United Mines, Tavistock 22 22 512 Wendron Con. (tin), Wendron.£23 7 8 42 2000 West Aberffwyd, Cardiganshire 4s 20 1024 West Alfred (cop.), Phillack.£29 19 9 33
500 Peak United (lead), North Derbyshire 7% 9% 410 0 0 10 0 200 Phonix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne 100 365 204 10 0 20 0 0 1000 Poliberro (tin), St. Agnee (Preferential) 15 13 3 10 0 10 0	Apr. 12, 1856. Nov. 12, 1856. June 28, 1856. 66	512 Halamanning and Croft Gothal II \$192 Hawkmoor (tin, cop.), Calstock & \$644 Helvellyn Consols (copper)	04% 2 X	4096 West Collacombe (copper)
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9600 Tamar Consols (sillead), Beeralston (S.E.) 4½ 1½ 1½ 1½ 4 13 6 0 2 6—6000 Tincroft (copper, tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.] 9 4 3½ 1½ 7 13 6 0 5 0—2 2048 Trehane (allver-lead), Menheniot 3 ½ 8 11 3 0 5 0—96 Treigron Consols (tin), St. Ives 11½ 14 16½ 17½ 115 0 1 0 0—1 96 Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 10½ 14 16½ 17½ 15 0 5 0 0—1 20 Tretablan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 10½ 15 0 0 0—1 20 Tretablan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 10½ 15 0 0 0—1 20 Tretablan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall 10½ 15 0 0—1 20 0 0—1 20 0 0—1 20 0 0—1 20 0 0—1 20 0 0—1 20 0 0—1 20		9000 Lambest Consols (silver-lead). 9000 Llandulno (copper). 9096 Mainstone (lead), 8alop 8400 Michell (lead), Flint. 1024 Mill Pool (tia, cop.), 8t. Hilary 1024 Mill Pool (tia, cop.), Leek Bl 9000 Mold (lead), Limited.	93 2 19 2 1	1024 Wheat Ellen (cop.), St. Agnes. 22 10 3 4000 Wh. Emma (cop.), Buckfastleigh 3/6 8 1070 Wheat Enys (tin), Wendron£13 13 6 10
4000 Tretoil (copper, tin), Bodmin	-Apr. 29, 1851. 100	0000 Molland (cop.), South Moulton.£	1 16 4 K	720 Wheal Franco, near Tavistock 20% 8
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20009 Vale of Towy (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.] 40 210 220 225 61 50 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	July 16, 1855. 10 July 16, 1855. 10 Jun. 19, 1857. 20	1024 North Buller (cop.), Redruth £ 1024 North Ding Dong (tin), Madron	1 2 3 3	1000 Wheal Hender, Crowan
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5700 Wheal Exmouth and Adams United 4/ 144 8	-Sept. 9, 1855. 10 -Dec. 22, 1856. 11 -Dec. 22, 1856. 10 -Jan. 14, 1856. 10	4000 North Staffordshire Consols # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	15 4 6% 6% 14 25 22 24	128 Wheal Polimear, St. Austeil. 32% 31 3900 Wheal Foliard
128 Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon 50 95 95	-May 10, 1854. 42 -Oct. 25, 1856. 24 -Dec. 22, 1856. 40 -Dec. 15, 1856. 60	1240 North Wheal Trelawny	25 22 24 25 3 1 1	6000 Wheal Thinks, (cop.), Illogan £2 3 23 4000 Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwenn. 203 8
1024 Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [S.E.] £1 7 2 15 15\(\alpha\) 3 5 0 0 15 0—1 430 Wheal Lovel (tin), Wendron 33 18 31 0 0 1 0 0—1 448 Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant* 19\(\chi\) 44 46 69 0 0 2 0 0—1 1024 Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menhenlot+ [S.E.] 8 46 45\(\alpha\) 46 22 12 6 2 0 0—1 1024 Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menhenlot+ [S.E.] 8 46 45\(\alpha\) 46 22 12 6 2 0 0—1	Sept. 5, 1856, 50 Nov. 25, 1856, 40 Dec. 16, 1856,	000 North Wrey and Julia	64 % . 64 % 3¼ 3 15%106 105¥	1044 Wheal Trenwith (copper, tin)
40 Wheal News, St. Just, Cornwall 70 260 197 13 0 6 5 0—1 240 Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant 24 1 11 4 40 10 0 3 0 0—1 198 Wheal Seton (tin, copper), Camborne* 107 160 272 0 0 2 10 0—1 1040 Wheal Trels ways (sil)d, Unikeerd [S.E.] 44 22 21 22 25 15 0 0 10 0—1	Nov. 21, 1856. 2 Aug. 23, 1852. 40 Dec. 9, 1856. 25	312 Old Tolgus United (cop.), Redr. 1 256 Old Wheal Basset, Illogan	7½ 2 88 1 1 2½ ½	6000 Wheal Techy (cop.), Illogan £2 5 28, 48600 Wheal Trecby
512 Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea. 336 28 31 410 0 1 0 0 1 5000 Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes 45 8 884 0 3 0 0 3 0 - 1 1024 Wheal Kitty (tin), The Control of	Jan. 11, 1854. 377 Nov. 18, 1856. 50 Jan. 8, 1857. 49	4945 Pendeen Consols, St. Inst. #1	1 19 91 91	4096 Wh. Zion (oop., lead), Calstock £5 3 6. 11 6000 Whitchurch Consols 15 6400 Whitford (lead), Flint 6a. 5 5000 Willow Bank (lead), Limited 5 4000 Wood (lead), Beerferris £1 3 6. 15
FOREIGN MINES.	60	6000 Pennance Consols	1% 20 20	4096 Wood (lead), Beerferris
5000 Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway. £14½	Nov. 21, 1858. Nov. 6, 1852. -Dec. 1844.	Alining	Companies Sacorpora	ated with Timited Tiability.
12000 Coher Copper Company (cop.), Cuba [S.E.] 40 55 \(\) 55 \(\) 81 12 0 3 0 0 - 10000 Colonial Gold, Australia 1\(\) 16 14 12 14 5 8 0 0 10 0 - 10 0 10 0	July 29, 1856. Bai Mar. 28, 1854. Br -May 9, 1856. Br	Sallymoneen Copper£	60000 20	Llangynog United Mining £30000 £ Llwynmalees Mining 12800 1 London and County Brick 10000
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4699 Ballyvirgin, Co. Clare	2½ 2½ 3 185 40 42			tly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by for under their notice. Reports from mines—in fact, of t ready attention.
513 Balter and Derton 513 Balterdon (lead)	1X X X L	London: Printed by RICMARD MIDDLE STREET, where all	row, and published by H communications are req	HENRY ENGLISH (the proprietors), at their offices, is quested to be addressed.—February 7, 1857.